BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1822. [NUMBER 1578.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council will, on Monday the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, receive at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, sealed Proposals for conveying to England His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Dragoons. The TENDERS to express the rate of freightage, and whether payable in India or in England, for man, woman and child; and the rate per Ton for Baggage and Stores; and the date of sailing. The owners of the Ship to victual the troops according to the established scale of rations; a clear space between Decks will be required for birthing the troops, and suitable accommodation for the officers and messing at the commander's table for the regulated passage-money allowance according to the rank of each officer.

2d. The nature and number of the troops, the established scale of rations, space for birthing, extent of tonnage for stores &c. and officers' passage allowance, may be known on reference to the Superintendent of Marine.

No TENDER will be received after the period above specified.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19TH NOVEMBER 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Monday next, the 25th inst. being a Hindoo Holiday *(Kartickee Ekadusee Sood)* no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL TREASURY,
23d November 1822.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Sales of Cinnamon, notified by the Government Advertisement of the 10th May 1822, will commence on Monday the 2d of December next at noon; and will be held at the Office of The Commissioner of Revenue, and be superintended by him, assisted by the Export and Import Warehouse Keeper.

Ten per Cent of the amount of sale is to be deposited with the Warehouse Keeper on the day of sale, which deposit will be forfeited, if the whole amount is not paid in a fortnight after; and the Cinnamon which may not be paid for, will be resold.

On the day, after the sale, the lots will be weighed over by the Warehouse Keeper, and according to such weighing, after deduction for Tare, the price to be paid for each lot will be calculated. The Bales will be marked with the Initials of the Purchaser, and from that time will be at his risk; but may continue in the Government Warehouse, free of expence, for Three Months; after which, Warehouse rent, at the rate of a Rix Dollar, a Bale, monthly, will be charged.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, [illegible] Goat.
COLOMBO 14TH OCTOBER, [illegible] 1822.

BENGAL *Provident Society.*

THE chief object in view of the original supporters of this Institution being to afford an opportunity to parents and guardians to secure a provision to Children on their advancing to the age of maturity, by means of a moderate deposit, the period of 14 years was decided on for the duration of each Class as most eligible for such a purpose, and considered especially advantageous for the improvement of property by the powerful operation of interest.

This Institution is perpetual, as a new Class will commence on the 1st of January every year, and a dividend will become due to the surviving members of the respective Classes, on the expiration of the 14th year from that in which they respectively commenced. The dividends will be very handsome, and fluctuate in a greater or less degree with the number of lapses which may occur in each Class, but in all cases each share will yield sufficient to satisfy moderate expectations, and the Society will even meet the views of those who desire larger eventual incomes, the Regulations admitting of an increase of 20 shares on each life.

Shares are Sicca Rupees 200 each for Infants under 6 Months, and proportionally higher (not exceeding Sicca Rupees 250), to the age of 27 years, when the rates of Premium gradually decrease with increase of age to Sicca Rs. 200.—The Subscriptions are deposited at the time of entry, and as no subsequent collections are required thereon, the Subcribers are neither subjected to penalty, nor forfeiture of their subscriptions, but it is highly beneficial to continue their payments in every successive Class, as at the end of the first 14 years, a series of successive dividends will be established, which may be continued for life.

The Seventh Class will open on the 1st of January 1822, and Certificates will be granted until the 31st of December next. Intending Subscribers are therefore invited to profit by early applications for admission, thro' the Office of Messrs. PALMER AND CO. the Treasurers of the Society, to the Undersigned, who will supply printed Regulations of the Society, and attend punctually to all orders.

J. B. JON[illegible]
S[illegible]

CALCUTTA,
31st December 1821.

Certificates for shares in [illegible] Class of this Society are [illegible] from the Office of Messrs [illegible] Co, Agents for the S[illegible] chargeable with a daily [illegible] of 12 per cent per annum [illegible] of the respective premiums [illegible] JANUARY last.

Bombay 23d N[illegible]

BLAIR'S BAKERY.

On MONDAY next the 25th day of Nov. inst.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

TO THE ESTATE OF

Mr. James Blair, Baker,

DECEASED,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

ALL those extensive and well known PREMISES, consisting of an upper roomed house; the upper part being a dwelling house, and the lower part with out-houses being the shop, warehouses, godowns & bakehouses in which the business of a baker was conducted by the late JAMES BLAIR in his life time, situated and being within the town walls of Bombay, and fronting Hummum street, having Dean's lane along its east side, and commonly known by the name of BLAIR'S BAKERY: together with all the baking utensils, office, shop and other furniture now employed in the said baking business.

A deposit of Twenty (20) per cent on the amount of the purchase money will be required to be paid by the highest bidder immediately on the premises being knocked down to him.

Other particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

The sale will commence at noon, on the premises.

Bombay 15th Nov. 1822.

WANTED

A MESS MAN for His Majesty's 20th Regiment. Apply to the President of the Mess Committee, Town Barracks.

Bombay 5th October 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

This day the 23d Instant

THE FOLLOWING

FLOWERED Leno, Europe and China Piece Goods a Variety, several useful Articles of Furniture.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On TUESDAY the 26th Instant,

AT

MAZAGON DOCK YARD,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS

ON THE GRAB SHIP

ASIA FELIX.

CONDEMNED, Standing, & Running Rigging, Sails, Cables, Masts, Yards, Boats, Copper &c. &c.

N. B.—Sale to commence at Noon.

TERMS OF SALE:

Cash; the lots to be cleared away immediately, and to be at the risk of the purchasers when knocked down.

Bombay 23d Nov. 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS.

on WEDNESDAY the 18th of Dec. next

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

PRINTS, VIEWS,

AND

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS

RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND.

AMONGST THEM WILL BE FOUND,

FRAZER'S Himalya Views, Dodwell's Views in Greece, Scenery in Germany, Sicily, Italy, Switzerland, Scotland, Paris, on the Thames &c. Suite of Roman Costumes, Gell's Pompeii, Sketches of Horses, English, French, Flemish, Arab. &c.

Cravin's, Dodwell's, Ousely's, Hoare's, & other Tours, British Poets 100 Vols, Blackwood's Magazine in 8 Vol, Edinburgh Review 35 Vols, Pawley's General Atlas, Byron's and Moore's works, Bucks Beauties, together with many other Historical, Scientific & Classical Works, as will be more amply detailed in printed Catalogues.

Bombay 23d November 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

SOME Excellent WATCHES, constructed on the best principles with spare Glasses, two Main Springs to each, and certificates attached.

MADE BY VULLEMAY,
Watch and Clock Maker

IN
ORDINARY TO THE
KIN[illegible]

KEMPT and C[illegible]

Eduljee Curse'jee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION
AT THEIR ROOM
IN MEADOWS STREET,

A FEW Remaining China Silk Piece Goods consisting of beautiful embossed Light blue Crape Dress, few Pieces of Handsome Flowered Satins, Coloured Crape and Silk Shawls, beautiful Silk Gauze Scarfs, Satin Gown Pieces of different Patterns, Silk Handkerchiefs &c. &c.

Bombay 23d Nov. 1822.

Cowasjee & Ruttonjee

BEG repectfully to inform the Gentlemen of this settlement that assortments of EUROPE GOODS they have received by the ship *Barkworth Captain Pedlar*, will be exposed for sale in the Godown opposite to the Admiralty House, on Monday the 25th Inst, viz.

Pale Ale from Hedgson and Co.
Cider from Dunbar and Gillan,
Pale Hollands in Puncheon,
Port wine, Madeira, and Claret, in Bottle from London,
Hams and cheese,
Pickle and Sauces of sorts,
Salted Salmon, and salted red Herrings,
Spiced Beef and Tongues,
Barley Oatmeal and Peas,
Boots and shoes from Stunt,
Saddlery of sorts,
Thermometers,
Stationery of sorts,
Metal Tea Pots, Coffee Pots &c,
Powder Flasks, and Shot Belts, and Pistols,
Cutlery fine of all sorts,
Plated Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Candle sticks &c
Gentlemen's regulation swords of different kinds with Belts,
Plated Curry dishes & cruet Frames,
Medicine chests,
Glass ware,
Flannels, Blankets, counterpanes and Boat cloaks,
Cotton Braces and Woolen Hose.
Gentlemen's silk Hose and fine Beaver Hats,
Perfumery of sorts from Smyth and nephew,
Garden seeds from Cape of Good Hope.
Gold and silver lace Epaulets
Rich cut glass complete dessert service.

Bombay 23d Nov. 1822.

TO BE SOLD

A HANDSOME low PHAETON for one Horse with a double Set of Brass Mounted patent leather Harness. It has moveable hood and plash boards; was built in London by Nash and Sons by particulars diction,—Also the Horse that is accustomed to draw it, in good condition with excellent paces. The property of the Pay Master of H. M. 20th Regiment who is about to return to Europe.

For particulars apply to Messrs. BHICCAJEE MEHJEE and Co.

N. B. The Carriage is almost equal to new, and one set of Harness quite so.—Bombay 21st November 1822.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
HUMPHREYS & YOUNG,
WILL commence selling off their Stock of Furniture on of December next,

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CAPT. J. K. FORBES

OF THE

James Sibbald

HAS OPENED FOR SALE
Which will continue but a short time
AT HORMANJEE BOMANJEE'S

Cotton Screws,

A QUANTITY of Hodgson's XPale ALE in hhds, in excellent condition, at Rs. 100 per hhd; fine York Hams; and Pine apple, Berkley and Gloucester Cheeses from Powell; Sauces, Pickles, white wine and chrystal Vinegar &c from Do.; Confectionery from Hoffmann and Trugham; Morrice's Port in quarts and pints; Drawings on sporting subjects by Alken; a case of gold and silver Cavalry narrow Braid; and a few new publications.

There will also be exposed to sale at the above place, a small number of capital gold Watches by Nickisson, sets of English Horse-shoes and nails, brass weights, Turnery &c. two first rate Rifles, and a pair of Pistols by Manton, with case complete.

Bombay 23d Nov. 1822.

Passage to London

THE WELL KNOWN SHIP

S A R A H,

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

IS expected to arrive here in this month, or early in next, and will positively sail again for London on the 15th January 1823.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his office, where a plan of her superior accommodations may be seen.

This ship carries a Surgeon, and was to have left England early in July.

Bombay 8th November 1822.

Passage to London

THE

CUMBRIAN,

BURTHEN PER REGSTER 720 TONS,
BUILT AT THIS PORT,
AND COMMANDED BY
CAPT. JOHN CLARKSON
LATE OF THE
BOMBAY MERCHANT,

HAS superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively sail on the 1st of December next.

For particulars apply to Captain CLARKSON at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 26th October 1822.

Freight and Passage

TO

LONDON,

The Princess Charlotte,

Burthen per Register 401 Tons
COMMANDED BY
CAPT. JOSEPH BLYTH,

HAVING very comfortable accommodations for passengers, is expected to arrive here from London early in the ensuing month, and will be dispatched on her return voyage to England, with all practicable expedition.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and Co.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY noon the 28th Decr. next

THE HULL

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S BRIG

CURLEW,

COPPERED and Copper fastened, built in 1812, and had a thorough repair in 1817. Is well calculated to be fitted as a Merchant Ship, and worthy the attention of any person requiring such a vessel.

Dimensions	*Feet*	*Ins*
Length of Gun Deck,	100	0
Breadth,	30	6
Depth in Hold,	12	9

Burthen in Tons, No. 382.

Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

JOSEPH SEATON,
Master Shipwright

NAVAL YARD,
23d November 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS,
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
Messrs Forbes and Co.
THE UNDERMENTIONED

WINES,

IMPORTED PER
JAMES SIBBALD,
VIZ.

A Few Pipes of fine old London particular Madiera from Murdock, Yuille, Wardrop, and Co. at..... Rs. 600 *per Pipe*
London particular Madiera from T. H. Edwards, and Co. .... Rs. 500 *per Pipe*
London Market do. from do 370 *per Pipe*
India Market do. from do. 340 *per ditto*
Fine old Port from William Morrice,..... 18 *per dozen*

ALSO;

Superior first growth English Claret (Chateau Margaux) from Wm. Eade & Co. of Bordeaux 35 *per dozen*
Sauterne from di to..... 25 *per dozen*

Bombay 22d November 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. Shotton Malcolm & Co.
A FEW CHESTS
OF 2 DOZEN EACH
OF
MEDOC

CLARET,

LATELY imported from the Isle of France, which they are disposing of at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Also some SNEYD'S CLARET, in half Chests, at 50 Rs. a dozen.

Bombay 21st November 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Mr. ARATOON APCAR has proposed to purchase of Mr. ARATOON ISAAC AGANOOR, a house No. 15, within the Town Walls situated in Meadow's street, of Messrs BAXTER person or persons having demand, or being otherwise therein, are hereby requested the same to Mr. ARATOON within 3 months from the date of, otherwise they will be precluded. —Dated this 8th day of November 1822.

TO BE LET,

ALL that commodious dwelling HOUSE, with stable &c. bordering the sea situated without the Town Walls at Gergong formerly the property of the late WILLAM MILBURN, Esq.

Terms will be known on application to the office of MORASWER DHACKJEE.

Bombay 21st Nov

Real Rose
O T T E R.

MR JOHANNES LAZAR begs to inform the public that he has a quantity of REAL ROSE OTTER for private sale, in small Phials, at the house of Mr. Catchatoor Johannes.

Bombay 23d Nov. 1822.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN G. ARDEN, Senior Officer in Charge of the 2d Battalion, 4th Regiment N. I. having taken charge of the Effects of the late Bte. Captain A. W. BURN, Adjutant of the 2d Bat. 4th Regiment N. I. has after paying Servants' Wages, Funeral charges, &c. a Balance left of Rs. 5384-2-88, which he has delivered over to the Executors named in the Will.

Surat, 14th November 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the INSURANCE SOCIETY, which was carried on by DAMAH GOPAL and BHUGWANDASS BHOWANDASS, under the stile or Name of DAMAH GOPAL, & Co., and also under the Name of BHUGWANDASS BHOWANIDASS and Co., hath long since been dissolved,—and all persons having any claims or Demands on the said Society are hereby required to send in an account of their Claims within three months from this date to BHOWANIDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, at the Office of the said DAMAH GOPAL at or near Momba davie Pagoda; and in default thereof they will be precluded in their Claims, as the proprietors of the said Society will at the expiration of the said period withdraw their funds therefrom,—Dated this 21st day of Nov. 1822.

ખબર • કીમાંથી • આપીમેયને
વીમાની • લાગની • પેડીમો • દામા • કે
પાલની • કુમપની • તથા • લગવાંનદાશ •
લવાંનીદાશની • કુમપનીને • નામની મો •
કતી • તે • દામા • ગોપાલ • તથા • લગવાંનદાશ
લવાંનીદાશ • એ • ઘણીમો • ચલાવતા • કતા
તે • ધનીએક • મુદત • થજ • એ • પેડીમો •
ફાડી • નાંખીછે — એ • વાશતે • જેલોકો • એ
પેડીમોનાં • મોગણારા • કોએ • તો • તનાંમો
એ • આજ • દનથી • આશ ૩ ની • મુદતમાં •
પોતાનું • કશાબનો • આંકડો • કરીને • શ્રી •
મુંબઆદેવીનાં • દેરાં • આગલ • દામા • ગોપાલ
ની • કુકાનછે • ત્યાંકું • લવાંનીદાશ • પરશો
તમદાશને • મોકલે — કદાચ • એ • મુદતમાં •
નકી • મોકલશે • તો • એ • મુદત • થજ • ચુકાપ
છી • એ • પેડીમોનાં • લાગીમાત્રમો • પોતાનાં
લાગનાં • નાંણાં • ફાડી • લેશે — અને • તેમાર
પછી • એ • મોગણારામોને • કોજ • જવાબ • દે
શે • નકી — તા • ૨૧ મી • નવેમબર ૧૮૨૨

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto on Block, Bills of Lading.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

THE Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay being about to close the accounts of his administrations to the undermentioned Estates, all persons concerned are hereby informed thereof.

The Estate of

Andrew Pollock, Esq. Assistant Surgeon: balance to be divided pro rata amongst the creditors.

Lieut. Thomas Fleming, Bengal Establishment: balance to be paid to Messrs. Shotton Malcolm and Co. on account of the Rev. Thomas Fleming of Edinburgh, the Father of deceased.

Lieut. Colonel William Henry Sealy, H. C.'s Bombay Art.: balance to be paid Messrs Forbes and Co. attornies of Captain Charles Sealy, in part discharge of his bond claim.

John Gordon Esq. Assistant Surgeon: balance to be divided pro rata amongst the creditors.

Lieutenant Thomas Wilkinson, 2d Cav: balance to be divided pro rata amongst the creditors.

Lieutenant John Mander, Invalids: balance to be divided pro rata amongst the bond creditors.

Captain Richardson Harrison, N. I.: balance to be divided pro rata amongst the creditors.

Christopher Traherne, Esquire: balance to be divided pro rata amongst the creditors.

Lieutenant Charles Bazett Raban, N. I.: balance to be divided pro rata amongst the creditors.

Captain James Irving, N. I.: balance to be divided amongst the creditors.

Lieutenant Thomas Milner Crompton, N. I: claims filed to be paid off.

Lieutenant Frederick Marshall, N. I.: claims filed to be paid off.

Lieut. Frederick William Parry, N. I.: claims filed to be paid off.

Captain Hauteville Montresor, N. I.: balance to be divided pro rata amongst the creditors.

Lieut. John Adam Walsh 1st | 2d N. balance to be divided pro rata amongst the creditors.

Capt. George B. Gray H. M. 67th Regt.: balance to be divided pro rata amongst the creditors.

Lieut. James Forbes, B. E. Regt. balance to be divided pro rata amongst the creditors.

☞ The demands made on the above estates must be supported by the vouchers and proofs the parties claiming may have: and also verified by affidavit, except in cases where the caste or rank of the party renders a solemn affirmation, or declaration on honor, equally binding. All demands not so substantiated will be excluded the benefit of the dividends now purposed to be made.

R. WOODHOUSE,
Reg. & Adm.

BOMBAY,
19th November 1822.

Distressed state of the lower classes in Ireland.

It is not because the general pressure of the times is felt more or less by us all, that we should deny ourselves the satisfaction of contributing in such a degree as may yet be convenient to us, to the relief of those who in addition to their share of national suffering, have been afflicted by one of the most severe dispensations of Providence.

In this idea the following commencement of a subscription, is set on foot, for the aid of our distressed Fellow Subjects in Ireland; and under the conviction that such an opening is waited for by numbers in the Territories of the Presidency, anxious to give such aid as their means will allow, to so humane and really national an object.

We are authorized to say that all the Houses of Agency at the Presidency, will receive Subscriptions on this account; and that a Meeting of Wellwishers to the Subscription, will be called in the course of a fortnight after the publication of this Advertisement. Ed.

Subscriptions already received,—Rs.

The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone, Governor,	
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville,	500
Mr. Bell,	500
Mr. Prendergast,	500
James Jackson, Maj. A. D. C.	150
G. C. Irwin, Esq. Adv. Gen.	
Lieut. Col. Shuldham, Q. M. G.	200
Captain Barr.	50
Lieut. M. Stack,	30
William Shotton, Esq.	100
D. Malcolm, Esq.	100
Lieut. Colonel H. Blair,	100
D. Leighton, Lt. Col. Com. Adj Gen.	100
E. Baker, Lt. Col. Com Gen.	100
W. P. Tucker, Maj. D. Ad. Gen.	50
H. Morgan, Surgeon, M. D.	50
W. Morison, Captain	30
A B. Campbell, Captain	20
W. Simson, Esq	50
R. Robertson, Captain	30
R. A. Willis, Maj	60

Bombay, 23d November 1822.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

BOMBAY 23d Nov. 1822.

SIR,

Much has been said and written on the subject of the nuisance which can only be alluded to with reverence, existing on the Beach of Bombay; this, abominable as it is, I fear we are bound to submit to. I beg however to call your attention to others which are gradually encroaching on us and curtailing the range which a few of us old wither'd Indians resident in & near the fort formerly enjoyed. I allude to the Ball Practice of the Military near the old Pioneer lines, and to the rifle or musket practice of some griffins higher up the Beach. Now this, Mr. Editor, to us who are obliged to ride for our lives, and who are afraid of endangering our necks and our horses legs by galloping on the hard roads, is a serious grievance and ought to be noticed. As there may be objections to the removing these offensive proceedings altogether, I beg to propose as a compromise, that the griffins should place their Bull's Eye on one side of the old established nuisance, and the Soldiers on the other, and that all should be compelled to fire together.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
VETERAN.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH NOV. 1822.
By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to sea on sick Certificate to Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Hunter, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The Honb'le the Governor in Council having received the rank of the undermentioned Cadets who arrived on the Ship Barkworth on the 1st instant, and have produced Certificates of their appointments, they are admitted into the service from that date and permanently posted with dates of Commissions as follows.

	Rank as Ensign.	*To what Corps appointed.*
Frederick McGillivray,	16th June 1820,	Engineers.
Charles William Grant,	19th December,	ditto

Mr. Patrick Theodore French, Cadet for the Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons, John Howison, and John McMorris, having also reported their arrival on the Barkworth, and produced the certificate and covenants of their several appointments on this Establishment, are admitted as such.

Mr. Patrick Theodore French is promoted to Ensign; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following appointments.

6th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Alexander Reed, to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion, vice Ottey, proceeding to Europe on furlough, relinquishing his present situation of Interpreter & Quarter Master,—Date of appointment 1st November 1822.

Lieutenant Thomas Gidley, to be Adjutant to the wing of the 2d Battalion stationed at Kaira, vice Johnson, appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion,—Do. do. do.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Barrack Master at Kaira, take charge of the Engineer's department of that station, until the return of Captain Remon.

Bombay Castle 8th November 1822.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts from the Honourable Court's General letter dated 5th [illegible] and from their separate letter of the [illegible]

Extract of a letter from the Hon[illegible] of Directors in the Military [illegible] th June

2d. We have pe[illegible] Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment vizt.

Captain John Hawkins,
———Richard Thomas,
Lieutenant Robert Mignan,

8d. Captain Joseph Brown of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next season 1822-23.

4th. We have permitted Surgeon James Mitchell lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service from the 2d January 1822.

Extract of a separate letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 5th June 1822.

2d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain a further time in England vixt.

Captain Michael Lionel Gallway until the departure for your Presidency, of the first Company's ships of next season 1822-23, and Lieut. Robert Webb Smith until the Month of Sept. next.

3d. We have permitted Mr. William Weir, late an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, to resign the Company's Service from the 3d July 1821.

4th. Lieutenant Robert Pouget has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

5th. We have permitted Mr. Jeffery Amherst Sinclair to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

Third Regiment Native Infantry.

The following promotion is made.

Ensign Charles de B. Prescott to be Lieut. vice Conyngham deceased,—24th October 1822.

The following Cadets and Assistant Surgeon having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship James Sibbald, on the 4th instant, and produced the usual certificates and covenant of their appointment to this Presidency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date.

The Cadets for the Infantry are promoted to Ensigns.

Infantry

Messrs John Burrows, Isaac Munt, Robert Long, George James Lloyd, Charles William Wenn, George Nelson Prior, Charles Pavin.

Medical Establishment.

Mr Jeffery Amherst Sinclair.

Bombay Castle 11th Nov. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments;

2d. BATTALION 2d REGIMENT N. I.

Lieutenant Charles Johnson, Interpreter in Mahrattas and Quarter Master, to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee also to that Battalion,—Date of appointment 2d November 1822.

2D BATTALION 6TH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant F. B. Fortune to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master in succession to Reid appointed Adjutant,—1st November 1822.

The Governor in Council is pleased, to confirm the Division Order by the Officer Commanding the B. S. F. dated 18th October, appointing Lieutenant, Forbes of the 2d Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment to perform the duties of the Executive Engineer's Department at Baroda, during the absence of Lieutenant Slight on Survey duty in Kattawar.

Bombay Castle 15th, November 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Surgeon Charles Dawe of this Establishment, attached to the Nizam's troops, a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to England on sick Certificate, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle 16th, Nov. 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Captain Wm. Foy to be Major of Brigade vice Miller appointed Director of the Artillery depôt of Instruction: date of appointment 1st November 1822.

Captain C. W. James is directed to resume charge of the office of Paymaster to the Poona division of the Army, from the 1st proximo, from which date also, Lieutenant Willm. Henderson, the present Acting Paymaster, is appointed Deputy Paymaster of the Poona division of the Army, and to be stationed at Sholapore.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that on any occasion when a prisoner may be made over to a Military guard for safe escort from any of the Zillah jails, though it is the duty of the Criminal Judge of such Zillah to furnish proper hand cuffs, ropes &c. for securing the prisoner, yet that it is the duty of the Military officer to see that they are good, and sufficient for the purpose, before he receives them.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize one third of the established mess allowance of Ninety Rupees per mensem being drawn by the extra Battalions and Pioneers when the mess consists of only three Members; one half when that number is exceeded, and the whole when the Mess is composed of Six persons or upwards; such allowance to be paid under a certificate from the Commanding officer, that the officers had established and kept up the Mess during the preceding Month.

The following appointments are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon, E. Harrison to be Garrison Surgeon, in succession to Hall, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon Law is nominated to the Medical duties of Ahmedabad, and Mr. Acting Assistant Surgeon Mack, on being relieved by Mr. Law, will proceed to the Presidency.

Bombay Castle 18th Nov. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Richard Sellwood, to be Lieutenant vice Mills deceased,—Date of rank 11th November 1822.

The furlough to Sea granted to Lieutenant James Dodell, Assistant Commissary, on the 28th of June 1822, is extended to the 30th of April next.

Bombay Castle 19th, Nov 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following alterations and promotions.

Medical Establishment.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Surgeon Charles Dawe to take rank vice Mitchel retired. Surgeon Richard Sharpe to take rank vice Atkin, deceased,—3d January 1829.

PROMOTION.

Senior Assistan Surgeon J. P. Weeks, to be Surgeon, vice Hall, deceased,—16th April 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to order that Commanding Officers and Quarter Masters of Regiments and Battalions be held responsible when indenting back old ammunition barrels, that they do so with the Copper hoops complete, and those Officers are strictly answerable for all deficiencies that may take place in this article of supply while under their charge.

Bombay Castle 20th November 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that Major Kinnersley, resume charge of the duties of Military Paymaster at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle 22d November 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon Hill Morgan M. D. to be Superintending Surgeon in the army to fill a vacancy occasioned by the return to Europe of Superintending Surgeon Eckford on sick certificate.—Date of rank 17th November 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH
Sec. to Govt.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY,
Monday 18th Nov. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

No. 1st Ensign Long 1st Battalion 11th Regt. N. I. is attached to do duty with 2d Battalion of that Regiment until further orders.

2d Ensign Burrows 2d Battalion 7th Regt. N. I. will join & do duty with the 1st Battalion of that Regt. until the arrival of the 2d Battalion in the Deccan.

3d Ensign French, 2d Battalion 14th Regt. is attached to do duty with the 2d Extra Battalion until further Orders.

Tuesday 19 Nov 1822.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

No. 1st Conductor C. Tucker, of the Pension Establishment is permitted to reside and receive his Pension at the Presidency instead of at Broach.

Wednesday 20th Nov. 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

The following Extracts from the Proceedings of a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay on Wednesday the 6th and continued by Adjournment unto the 20th instant, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville G. C. B. & K. T. S. Commanding His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces serving under Presidency of Bombay are published.

PRESIDENT.—Major General Cooke, Commanding Surat Division Army.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Major Vans Kennedy.

CHARGE.—Major Isaac Kinnersley, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry placed in Arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief on the following Complaint from Messrs. Shotton Malcolm & Co. Merchants of Bombay.

To

His Excellency Lieutenant General The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES COLVILLE, G. C. B.
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
BOMBAY

SIR,

It is with great regret we find ourselves called upon to hand up to your Excellency the enclosed Copy of correspondence between Major Kinnersley, Military Paymaster General of this Presidency & our Firm.

As Major Kinnersley, has thought fit to allow our direct charge of falsehood against him to remain unanswered for a period of nearly six weeks, and as we cannot consistently with our Characters allow the representation, contained in his letter of the 14th Ultimo, to continue in its present State, we know of no other authority, except your Excellency, to which we can apply for redress.

We deem it unnecessary to offer any further remarks on this subject at present and have the honor to subscribe ourselves &c.

SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co.

Bombay 30th July 1822.

Extract of a letter referred to in the first paragraph of the preceding addressed by Messrs. Shotton Malcolm & Co. to Major J. Kinnersley dated 19th June 1822.

"As this Statement, if true involves us in the predicament, of having acted with concealment and duplicity, and if untrue involves you in the procurement of wilfully asserting what is false, we lose no time in declaring most solemnly, and positively, that the insurance was effected for our benefit, by your own consent and knowledge, for yourself furnished the life certificate to effect the insurance in question and you personally requested our Mr. Bax to delay enlarging the policy of insurance (to which he consented) when we applied to you for that purpose in our letter of the 10th April last."

"We are aware that we are making a grave and serious charge against you as an Officer and a Gentleman, but we are fully prepared to make it up (if necessary) by proofs before His Excellency the Commander in Chief."

Such Conduct as is described in the preceding letter and extract being highly disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman

BOMBAY, ADJ. GEN. OFFICE. 4TH NOV. 1822.
By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
Signed D. LEITH
Adj. Gen. of the

FINDING.—The Court having maturely considered all that has been adduced in

prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion that the prisoner Major Isaac Kinnersley, of the 12th Regt Native Infantry, is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and they do therefore most fully and honorably acquit him of all and every part of the same.

The Court are further of opinion that the Complaint preferred by Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm, & Co. against Major Kinnersley, is unprecedented, vexations, and entirely groundless.

(Signed) R. COOKE,
Maj. Gen. & President.

(Signed) VANS KENNEDY,
Judge Ad. General.

REVISED FINDING.—The Court having taken into their mature deliberation the preceding letter, are of opinion that, as the censure contained in the the original Finding applies to a Complaint preferred by Messrs Shotton, Malcolm, & Co. and as all correspondence relating to this complaint is subscribed by the Signature of the Firm, it is not competent for the Court to attach blame to any particular partner, and they do, therefore, adhere to their original Finding and opinion.

(Signed) R. COOKE.
Maj. Gen. and Pres.

(Signed) VANS KENNEDY,
Jud. Advt. Gen.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.
(Signed,) CHARLES COLVILLE,
Lieutenant General.

The Commander in chief desires that the Adjutant General will immediately release Major Kinnersley from his arrest, and most heartily congratulates him on an acquital expressed in terms that must be as gratifying to his own feelings, as satifactory to his friends and the profession he belongs to.

The General Court Martial of which Major General Cooke is President is desolved.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY.
Thursday 21st November 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1 Assistant Surgeons Ousely and MLennan are relieved from the duties in which they are at present employed, and will attend at the office of the Agent of Transports (Captain Barnes) when they will receive instructions relative to their accommodation on board a Transport for the Persian Gulph.

W. P. TUCKER.
Dept. Adjt. Gen

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT
REVENUE.
CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.
31st OCTOBER, 1822.

MR. G. C. Wroughton, to be Second Assistant to the Collector at Kaira.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, to be Third Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

18TH NOVEMBER 1822.

Mr. David Greenhill, to be Collector at Broach.

Mr. John Hector Cherry, to be Collector at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Arthur Crawford, to be Sub-Collector at Sollapore.

Mr. Lestock R. Reid, to be First Assistant to the Collector at Ahmednugger.

Mr. David Blane, to be First Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Boyd, to be First Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Vibart, Ditto at Surat.

Mr. H. Gordon Oakes, to be Register to the Court of Adawlut at Broach.

Mr. R. K. Arbuthnot, to be Second Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. Alexander Bell, to be Assistant to the Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kaira.

Mr. Alexander Elphinston, to be Assistant to the Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 23D Nov. 1822.

A ship which left England the 28th June, has arrived at Ceylon: all the news by her which has reached us will be found under the Madras intelligence.

A royal salute was fired on Saturday morning last on occasion of another Ship of 46 guns for His Majesty's Navy quitting her native Port. This Ship is highly demonstrative of the skill of our builder.—She received the name of the Madagascar from Captain Meriton, Superintendent of the Hon'ble Co's Marine, and glided out of dock in stately pride, to the embraces of her new and proper element.

We are sorry to announce the decease, at the Government house in the Fort, on Thursday morning last, of Colonel Maison-neuve, the chief of the French factory at Surat. The remains of this highly respected gentleman and distinguished soldier were deposited in the cemetery of the Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora d' Esperança according to the rites of his religion, and with the military honors due to his rank; and were accompanied to the grave from the Government house by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the general and garrison staff and principal inhabitants of this presidency

We were prevented attending the Theare on Saturday evening, and we have also to regret that most of our reporters were also absent. An amateur spectato has however kindly favoured us with a short account and in which we have only ventured to make a few slight alterations.

AMATEUR THEATRE.

THE MOUNTAINEERS.

This favourite Comedy was performed last Saturday evening by the Amateur corps. The part of Octavian was most admirably sustained. The disconsolate lover, was so visibly pourtrayed in his appearance and action, that he rendered us insensible to every other performer, while he remained upon the stage. He gave such a pensive swelling pathos to the following lines, while he gazed upon the portrait of his Floranthe, that he stormed the hearts of his auditors:

" ——— Yet 't is comfort
To bring remembrance full upon the eye!
To drop a tear on the lov'd lineaments
Of her it ne'er must hope to meet again!"

While Flora the was commisserating his past sufferings, he spoke with indifference of external sorrow; and pointing to his breast impassionately exclaimed—

" Tis here, here only, I am vulnerable!"

It would exceed our limits to give one twentieth part of the beautiful sentiments so admirably spoken in the part of Octavian. There was such a sublime pathos transfused into the following lines, that we cannot omit them:

" Look on me, sweet! my own belov'd Floranthe!
Oh! many a time in anguish have I brought
That Angel form before my fancy's eye!"

We do not feel ourselves prepared to enter into a critical examination of the several performers of this play. There was something like a dearth of talent in several parts. The absence of much theatrical talent that has recently delighted us, may have made us somewhat too fastidious, but the play, on the whole, appeared to us not equal to some that have preceded it.

The " Mail coach adventures" was recited, as an interlude, with a happy association of the imitative powers: in which variety of action, gesture and emphasis were admirably displayed, to the gratification of an admiring audience.

" Bombastes Furioso" is a masterpiece of the ludicrous. The parts of his ' Utopian Majesty" and his " humble pillar of State" were admirably upheld, and their respective songs loudly encored. General Bombastes was a caricature upon burlesque. The charming Distathina in her homely garb performed her part, and sung to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The music which accompanied the songs in the after-piece, gave a zest to the entertainment. The house, we regret to add, was rather thinly attended.

ARRIVALS.—Capt George Edsall, 1st Extra Batt.
Lieut J. T. Leslie, D. A.
Lieut. A. Troward, 1st | 7th N. I.
Lieut. J. Simpson, 1st | 9th N. I.
Lieut F. C. Darke, 1st | 2d N. I.
Ensign Gibbone, 1st | 2d.
Captain Lesie, Artillery
Lieut. Sandwith, 2d | 4th N. I.
Lieut. J. Jervis, Artillery.
Lieut. Bell, 5th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Captain C. W. Elwood, 5th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant J. M. Short, 1st 7th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant K. Corsellis 2d 9th Regiment Native Infantry
Ensign R. W. Webb, 2d 9th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. Sturgess, 6th Regt.
Capt Morgan, 2d, 4th Regt.
Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, A. C. Gen.
Capt. H. A. Mervey, 2d | 9th Regt.
Ensign Wm. Campbell, 1 | 9th Regt.
Lieut. H. Dampier, 1st | 10th Regt.
Lieut and A. D. C. M. Cooper, 11th Dragoons.
Capt James Gibbon S. A. C. General.
Lieut. & Qr. Mr. F. B. Fortune 2d | 6th N. I.
Lieut. W. G. Thornam, Mr. B. Khandish.
Ensign F. T. Forster, 2d | 8th
Assistant Surgeon D. C. Bell,

Nautical Chronicle
AND
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL—Nov. 15 Brig Eliza Comm. Peter Bayros, from Cochin, 3 Oct.
18 Do. H. C. Thetis Lieut. H. Wyndham from. Calcutta 6 Nov.
19 Do His Majesty's Sloop of War Sophia, Geo French Comm from Goa.
21 Do Armed Ketch Vegilant Syrang Doss Mahd. from Rutnaghery
22 Do Ship Upton Castle Comm. W. Morgan, from Calcuta.

Passengers per Sloop Sophia

Lieut. Curzon. of H. M. 53d Regt.

Passengers per Upton Castle

Lieut. Anderson, 4th Light Dragoons Mrs. Anderson, and Child, Mr. Knee Cadit

DEPARTURES Nov 16th Ship Lord Castlereagh,—Capt. J. K. Durant, to London.
16th Ditto Armed Prow. Tappy Syraug Esmell Bawa to Surat.
18th Ditto Armed Pattamar Bhowaney Syrang Shack Dawood to Cutch.
Ditto Brig Countess of Loudon Commr. J. Morris to Sumatra.

Passengers by the Ship Lord Castlereagh.

Mrs. Rich,—Mrs. Babington,—Mss. Proud, Doctor Eckford,—Doctor Daw,—Capt. Elwood,—Lieut. Forbes,—Lieut Ottey,—Lieut Justice,—CHILDREN Miss L. Dunsterville,—Master R. Buchanan,—Master S. Babington.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 26 Minstrel Barns from London July 28.
27th Oct. Franklin, J. J. Gowin, from Philadelphia June 8.
Do. 27th Derrea Beggy Syed Abdarman from Mocha Sept. 2.
Oct. 29 Warren Hastings G. Mason from London June 11
29 Carron T. McCarthy from Bombay Oct. 1
30th Oct. Dolphin G. East from Madras Oct. 16th.
29 Ann R. H. Gibson from Penang Sept. 26
29 Franklin B. Thirot from Bordeaux June 24

The following are the Lists of Passengers by the several Ships announced in yesterday's Bankshall Report, as well as Extracts from their Log-Books, giving information of other Vessels seen and spoken with by them on their passage.

Passengers per Honorable Company's Ship Warren Hastings Captain George Mason, from London, the 11th of June

Mrs. Diana Burney, Mrs. Frances Tweenborrow Mrs. Caroline Nixon.—Children: Isabella Nixon and W. Henry Nixon; Captain Charles Carmichael Smith, Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant E. J. Honeywood, ditto; Captain John Cheape, Bengal Engineers; Captain Robert Smith, ditto; Mr. Frederick Bennet, Cadet, Bengal Infantry; also a Detachment of His Majesty's 44th Regiment consisting of 17 Commissioned Officers; 279 Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates; 36 Women; 39 Children.

On the 11th of July, the Warren Ha... the Honourable Company's Ship Lo... homeward bound, in lat. 10° N. long.
On the 12th of September, s... the His Ma... of War Satellite, in lat. 23° 11' S. long.
the 22d instant, spoke the Jane (Captai...
putting back from damage sustained in th...

Passengers per Ann, Captain R. H. Gibs... naag, the 26th of September.

Lieutenant H. Laurence, 10th Regi...
Infantry; J. R. Buchanan, Esq. Assista...
Children: Miss Amelia Milne, Masters Ro...
liam, & Farquhar Milne; Rev. Joseph,
Bishop; Rev. Jacob, Armenian Pri...
Micheal, Armenian.

The Au... spoke the Lady Raffles, in lo...
N. long. 91° 1'E. which Ship was blow...
Eastern Channel on the 17th instant: afte...
from her anchor, she lost a complete suit...
and both Boats from the quarters.

The Warren Hastings was also blown off...
tern Channel, after parting; she left th...
Raffles at Anchor on the 17th instant.

Passengers per Carron, Capt Thomas M... from Bombay the 1st of October.

Messrs. William Moore, John Smith, Al...
Smith, and Charles Smith; 8 Parsees and 3...

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES—On the 9th instant, At St... mas's Church, by the Rev. H. Davies, Mr... Osborne, to Jane, fourth Daughter of th... Mr Thomas Hudson.

On Monday the 11th Inst. at St. Thos. Churc... the Venerable the Archdeacon, James Hilaro... quharson, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Paulina J... 2d daughter of Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq. M... ber of Council.

BIRTHS. On the morning of the 16th Instan... Baroda, the Lady of Captain Charles White... Assist. Adjt. Gen. G. S. T.; of a daughter.

19th Instant the Lady of Mr. E. C. Harrison, g... rison surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS. At Ryepoor, on the 27th October... therine Flora, the infant daughter of Lieut. Colo... Vans Agnew C. B. aged twenty months.

On the 12th Nov. at Sholapore Capt. T. Hall... H. M. 67th Regt.

At the same place, on the 12th Instant, Qua... ter Master Grimley of the same corps.

On the 21st Nov. Col. Simonet de Maisonneuve... aged 50 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE—At Arcot, on the 28th Oct. Captain... B. M'Master, of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I... to Miss Mary [illegible] Munbee.

BIRTHS... Arcot, on the 29th Oct. the Lady of... Mr... al Sewel, of a Daughter.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 30th Oct. the Lady... of R. Gibbon, Esq. of a son.

At Salem, on the 28th Oct. the Lady of W. R. Taylor, Esq. H. C. C. S. of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 20th Oct. the Lady of Lieut. Saint Lawrence Webb, of H. M. 69th of a Daughter.

On the 29th Oct. at Myrtle Grove, the Lady of Edward Gordon, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Seringapatam, on the 29th Oct. Juliana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Garrison Assistant Surgeon Searle, aged 4 years and 6 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES. Mr. Lewis Latour, to Miss Catherine Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith.

At Mhow in Malwa, on the 2d Oct. Lieut. L. H. Smith, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 6th Light Cavalry, to Mrs. E. L. Kennedy.

At Benares, on the 9th Oct. Mr. Thomas Kerrod, of Cawnpore, to Miss Charlotte Rachael, daughter of Lieut. Col. Fetherston.

BIRTHS. On the 5th Oct. in the Imperial City of Delhi, the Lady of Lieut. and Quarter Master Steadman, 7th Light Cavalry, of a son and Heir.

On the 26th October Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 23d Oct. the Lady of Dr. W. Chalmers, of a daughter.

On the 27th Oct. Mrs. Lewis Cooper, of a son.

On the 27th Oct. Mrs. A. Fleming, of a son.

On the 27th Oct. the Lady of H. M. Pigou, Esq. C. S. of a son.

On the 25th Oct. the Lady of C. A. Caverke, Esq. of a daughter.

At Moorshedabad, on the 23d Oct. Mrs. McDermott, of a son.

At Penang, on the 12th Oct. the Lady of G. Alexander, Esq. M. D. Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency, of a son.

On the 28th Oct. the Lady of J. Low, Esq. of a daughter.

At Nattore, on the 21st Mrs. A. H. J. Martyr, of a daughter.

DEATHS. On the 24th Oct. Mrs. Mary Hume, Wife of Mr. John Hume, aged 27 years.

On the 27th Oct. in Puddoopooker, Intally, Mr. Robert Beek, son of the late Captain Robert Beek.

On the 26th Oct. Mr. George Spencer, Assistant in the Salt Gollahs, aged 86 years, 9 months and 25 days.

On the 26th Oct. the infant son of Mr. F. D. Kellner.

On the 17th Oct. at Korga, a Village in the Road to Dinagepore, Brevet Capt. George Preston, 1st 9th N. I. and Acting Adjt of the Rungpoor Local Bat.

On the 12th Oct. at Nagpore, O'Brien Arthur Kempland, infant son of Captain George Kempland 8th L. Cav.

On the 17th Oct. Mr. Richard Glasscop, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 42 years.

On the 29th Oct. Patrick Stewart, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Stewart and Robertson, aged 53 years.

On the 29th Oct. Captain John MacGrigor, of the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, aged 39 years.

It is with the deepest sorrow, and the most unfeigned regret, that we have to communicate to the public, the death of Patrick Stewart, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Stewart, and Robertson. He di... yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, after a very sho... illness. We shall not attempt at this time or in th... place to offer any remarks on the admirable chara... ter of this most lamented individual. The very nam... of Patrick Stewart, like that of George Cruttenden, ... a sufficient memorial of his character and of a... that is amiable, and good and just, and virtuous in ma...

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—At Liverpool Lieut, Holden Dun... babin, of the 11th Regt, B. N. I. to Miss Know...

Madras Intelligence.

...of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, November, 6, 1822.

...land—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee.
... at 90 days' sight 1s. 11d. per do.
... at 6 months' sight 2s. per do.
...l—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
...s Paper—Unremittable 16 per cent. prem.
Remittable 21 " "

...ip Liverpool, Captain Green from ... France the 1st ultimo arrived on ...e evening.

...rs.—Captain Jackson, Capt. Grant, ...n, Doctor Martin, and Mr. Rankin, ... received Prince of Wales Island ...he 7th of September from which ...lowing Extracts.

...7, 1822.—On Wednesday evening ...e harbour the Ship Wellington, ...axwell, from Calcutta the 17th

...—Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lewis and

...ton is bound to Singapore and ... understand, will sail in the course

... Ship Earl of Balcarras, P. ... Captain from Calcutta the 21st ...d in the harbour late on Thurs-

...s. Macalister, Mrs. White and ...iss White; The Honorable J. ... Member of Council of this ... Palmer, Esq. Captain White, ...sq. Assistant Surgeon, and

...noon, Mr. Macalister landed ... the customary honors.

...ed to state that the Infant Son ...er, died at Sea during the

... Captain P. M. Wyatt, sailed ...ednesday last. Passengers:— ...rcher and Child.

... in the Supplement)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. ... Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELL...ENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY R...

...bscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice there... PROPRIETORS, who will pay ... to their Orders,

...bscribers at out-stations who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by ... day of publication, are req... ...ders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

We understand the Brig Governor Phillips, Captain Maingy, will leave this to-morrow morning for Calcutta.

The H. C. Ship London, is reported to sail this day, in prosecution of her Voyage to China

The Brig Stonham, from Calcutta, passed the Island on Thursday.

[*Gove. Gaz. Nove.* 5.

The fall of Rain on Sunday night & part of Monday, has brought the fall in October & this month, to more than two thirds of the usual averag e quantity for the three monsoon months —and heavy Rain, like that on Sunday night, during 24 hours more, would give the full average for the Season.

The Liverpool sailed on Tuesday for Covelong to take in Salt; and what was very remarkable at this Season, had to contend against a fresh Southerly Wind—this wind continued yesterday, and would have given the outward bound a fine opportunity of reaching the Roads, had they come within the sphere of its influence, which we fear however was very limited.

We understand that no late English Papers were brought from the Isle of France by the *Liverpool*.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the following.

NOTICE.

" In consequence of a requisition addressed to me, Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting will be held at the Exchange in Fort St. George, on Saturday the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration the best means of promoting a Subscription towards the relief of the Distressed Population of Ireland.

JAMES GRAHAM,
Sheriff.

MADRAS, 4th November 1822."

[*Govt. Gaz. Nov. 7th.*

The Catholic Peers' Bill was lost on the night of the 21st June in the House of Lords by a majority of forty two. The debate, though protracted to a late hour, did not call forth many speakers. Lord Colchester, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Liverpool strenuously opposed the measure; and they were replied to by Lord Erskine, Earl Grey, Lord Grenville, and Lord Holland.

The undermentioned East India Company's ships were at Chunpee on the 16th of February, viz.: General Harris, Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, Atlas, Marquis Camden, Kellie Castle, General Kyd, Waterloo, Kent, Bridgewater and Scaleby Castle. The Vansittart was hourly expected. The Repulse had sailed for England a few days before.

The Commodore Hayes, Clarence, from Bengal reached Portsmouth on the 19th June.

Since completing our present Number we have received English Journals to the 24th June from Ceylon—together with the latest paper from that Island which is silent on the subject of the vessel which bore the despatches which we now subjoin.—She proves to be the Edinburgh Castle from London the 28th June.

Deal, June 13.—Wind E. N. E.—Came down from the River, and sailed, the Winchelsea, Adamson, for Bengal.

On Saturday 15th June, the dispatches for Bengal, by the ship Marchioness of Ely, Captain B. Kay, were closed at the East India-house, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

DEATH of the Marquis of Hertford.—Yesterday morning, at a quarter past three o'clock died at his house in Manchester square, the Most Honorable Francis Ingram Seymour Conway, Marquis and Earl of Hertford, K. G. Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Beauchamp, Baron of Regley, of Conway, and of Killultagh, late Lord High Chamberlain of the King's Household, and Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of Warwickshire and Antrim. He was born in 1743, and in succeeded by his only son, the Earl of Yarmouth. He was advanced to the Marquisate in 1793, and was 79 years of age. He had been in a declining state of health for upwards of two years, but within the last ten days the decay had been rapid; latterly his memory appeared to be wholly gone. The present Marquis succeeds to the vast wealth as well as to the titles of the deceased. The entailed estates are estimated at little short of 90,000l. per annum.

Advices from the Havannah represent that Colony as in a state of great difficulty and distress for want of resources, owing to various political and commercial causes.

Letters were yesterday (17th Instant,) received in the City direct from Algiers, confirming the distressing accounts, which had previously reached England by way of Genoa, of a plague by which Algiers has been nearly desolated. We lament to say that the later accounts are even more disastrous than the preceding. They state that incalculable numbers of the inhabitants had already fallen victims to this dreadful disease; the survivors as many of them as possessed the means, had shut themselves up in their houses, all business was of course at a stand, the streets were deserted, and a silent horror pervaded the whole town.—[*Cour. June* 18.

Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty has left his seat at Syndale House, in this County, for Ireland, in order to assume the Command *in Chief of that part of the United Kingdom, on the 24th inst. in the room of General Sir David Baird, whose period of service is expired. Sir Samuel bears with him the good wishes of all during his temporary absence, but especially of the poorer classes, in the vicinity of his residence.*—Kentish Gazette.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.—(FROM SATURDAY'S GAZETTE.)
War-Office, June 14.

51st Regiment of Foot.—Lieut.-General Sir T. Hislop, Bart. and G. C. B. from the 93d Foot, to be Colonel, vice Gen. W. Morshead, deceased. Dated June 4, 1822.

93d Ditto.—Major General Sir H. Lowe, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Sir T. Hislop, appointed to the command of the 51st Foot. Dated June 4, 1822.

The affairs between Russia and Turkey remains in the same questionable shape.

The amount of relief for the Irish Sufferers exceeded 92,000l. sterling.

We have perused, but in vain, the late London Journals for an explanation of the following paragraph.

The Countess of Chichester packet, arrived at Falmouth, when off Algiers on the 29th ultimo saw two squadrons of men of war standing into the Bay, a line-of-battle ship, bearing the flag of a Real Admiral, and a large frigate with a broad pendant.

Mad. Gazt. Nov. 9.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major B. W. Lee, N. I.; Lieutenant John Smith, 2d Light Cavalry; Lieutenant F. Hovenden, 34th Regiment; Assistant Surgeon J. R. Martin, Governor General's Body Guard.

DEPARTURES.—Captain J. Dalgairns, 1st Battalion 7th N. I.; Lieutenant J. Fraser, 2d Battalion 9th N. I.; Lieutenant G. Burn, 1st Battalion 6th N. I.; Lieutenant R. A. Campbell, 4th N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES
BUY.]---WEDNESDAY OCT. 30, 1822.---[SELL.

Rs.	As.		Rs.	A.
Prem. 20	0	Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan,	19	4
14	0	Six per Cent. Loan dated 31st March, 1822.	19	8

MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

SIR, TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL

I have for sometime expected to see a reply from the Old Indian, to Peregrine Pungent's Challenge, to bring forward some more convincing proofs, than those he has already done, in support of his opinion, that the Order of the Bath was one more of rank and interest, than of Military merit. Not having done so, I now attribute to an apprehention, that it might possibly be considered one of the topics forbidden to Military men, or perhaps, that those he has adduced are perfectly sufficient to convince any impartial or unprejudiced person. In the latter opinion I perfectly coincide, but certainly not in the former, as it does not in the slightest degree relate to any Regulation of the Indian Governments or Authority in this country, although it may be presumption in me, who have not the honor of being either in his Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Service, to give any opinion on the subject, yet rather than Peregrine Pungent's challenge should not be noticed, I will endeavour to prove the Old Indian is correct, without going beyond the two instances already quoted. As to the letter signed Medal, it scarcely calls for observation, and was probably written by some favored member of that most Honorable Order, solely of merit, who perhaps, never was in action in his life, although he so unconcernedly holds out, to the gallant Officers whose names have been introduced in this discussion, the very flattering prospect of future opportunities possibly occuring, to enable them, once more, to distinguish themselves in the service of this country, when perhaps, they may entertain a distant hope of having their names included amongst the Companions of the Bath.

Were I a Soldier, and placed on so high a pinnacle of Military fame as they are, my idea would be, that even the 1st class G. C. B. could not in public estimation, add in the least, to my character, or merits, as a distinguished Soldier, who had nobly served his country; consequently it seems to me, most likely they are very indifferent about it, and that Medal's very friendly consolation, is lost on men, whose gallant services are more publickly known, and admired, than those of many a C. B. K. C. B. and G. C. B. Although I have no doubt but the Order has been much more frequently conferred on Officers with no just claim to it, than withheld from those that had, yet the two instances quoted by the Old Indian, in proof of the latter errors are the most striking and remarkable, as well as most calculated to prove it one of rank and interest, of any that ever occurred since the institution of the Order.

PEREGRINE PUNGENT'S explanation that none under the rank of Major in the Army, or Captain in the Navy, can under any circumstances whatever, be admitted even in the lowest class, proves it, at once, an order of rank, a rule much tobe regretted, as it excludes so immense a majority of the British Army, however glorious or beneficial to the state their services may be, from receiving or bearing any honorable badge of distinction, that could possibly denote the gallant services rendered their country; yet surely the reward of merit should not be confined to any rank or sration in life, more particularly in the honorable profession of arms, and above all, in the Army of Old England, our boasted land of liberty, where the highest officers and honors of the state are proudly said to be equally open to merit, in every British subject, from the Peer to the Peasent.

That Captain Fitzgerald's devoted courage admirable judgment, and self possession, under such hopeless and perilous circumstances, in taking advantage of the critical moment for carrying his brilliant charge into effect, saved the day at Nagpore, and the consequent total destruction of the British force there, with all the incalculable and direful results to our interests throughtout the East, that would, at that hostile and uncertain period inevitably result, from such a disaster, no one can deny. How then can Peregrine Pungent so cooly observe, he has no claim whatever to military honors? an exception might surely be made in the most aristocratic Order that ever existed, in any country, or under the most despotic monarchy, on an occasion so beneficial to the state, as well as glorious to the national character, even though performed by so humble an individual as a Captain in the Army, without lowering the military fame and dignity of that most impartial Order, solely of merit.

The other instance quotet by the Old Indian, proves it an order of interest, as neither rank, or the most distinguished military merit are wanting.

Major Staunton was promoted after 20 years service, from the unfortunately marked rank of a Captain, to a Majority, immediately after the memorable battle of Coregaum. Let Peregrine Pungent, after perusing the few following short extracts, which I have selected from numerous long Official Documents, issued and published to the world, by the constituted authorities in the country, repeat, if he can, that hitherto, the different degrees of the Order have been distributed as equally as possible, considering that all human institutions are liable to error.

Extract from Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay under date 7th February, 1818.

The Governor in Council entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by the Brigadier General in the above General Orders, that the action of Coregaum, was one of the most brilliant affairs ever atchieved by any Army, and laments that so splendid a triumph should have been attended with so severe a loss, as that shown in the return of killed and wounded, though, considerering the great disparity of numbers, the length of the contest, the fatigues and privations of the detachment, it is to be woundered the loss was not more severe.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, dated June 28, 1819.

On publishing to the Army, the Honorable Court of Directors' complimentary Orders on this subject, dated 6th January 1819, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will have much pleasure in conveying to Captain Staunton the sword presented to him by the Honorable Court, when it shall have been received in Bombay, and in the meantime has only to express his hope, that as that Officer has lately been promoted to a Majority in the Grenadier Regiment, he may soon share in those honors of the Military Order of the Bath, which his want of rank appears to be the only cause of having been hitherto withheld from him, &c.

No. 57.—*To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, &c &c. &c.*

MY LORD, *Head Quarters, Army of the Deckan.*

I have extraordinary satisfaction in transmitting for the information of your Lordship the Official Details of one of the most heroic actions, which has ever been fought and gained by an handful of men over a large Army.

The accompanying transcript of Brigadier General Smith's dispatch, and of the General Order, which I yesterday published to the Army on this brilliant occasson, will place your Lordship in full posession of the particulars of the battle, in which the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, aided by a small party of Madras Artillery men, with two sixpounders, and about three hundred Auxiliary Horse have nobly sustained during a whole day, and finally repulsed the unceasing and vigorous efforts of the Peishwah's Army, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and privation, which render the exploit altogether unparallelled.

I need not again in this place recapitulate the names of the Officers who have aided the intrepid Captain Staunton in gaining the victory of Corygaum, their individnal merits are brought to your Lordship's notice in the accompanying documents, and they will be certain to receive from their Government and their country, that admiration of and gratitude for, their devoted gallantry to which they are so highly entitled.

I most sincerely congratulate your Lordship, on an event which has, if possible, heightened the renown of the Indian Army, and from which I cannot but anticipate results of the highest political importance, since such a defeat must inevitably tend to paralyse the future exertions of the enemy, and prove to him the hopelessness of continuing a war, with any success, against a power which has such troops to oppose to him.

(A true Copy,) I have, the honor, &c.
Camp at Mihidpoor, Jany. 23, 1822. (Signed) T. HISLOP, Lieut. Gen.
(Signed) H. SCOTT, Military Sec.

General Order, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp near Mihidpoor, Wednesday, January 21st, 1822.

It is with feelings of inexpressible gratification, that the Commander in Chief announce one of the most heroic and brilliant achievements ever recorded in the annals of the Army, which took place at the village of Corygaum, between Seroor and Poonah, on the 1st instant.

The official details of this glorious affair, reached the Commander in Chief yesterday, in a dispatch from Brigadier General Lionel Smith, C. B. Commanding the Second or Poonah Division of the Army of the Deckan; and His Excellency is pleased to publish the Brigadier General's Orders issued on the occasion; that the Army may be placed in full possession of every particular of an event, displaying so bright and distinguished an example of devoted courage and admirable constancy. (Here follow the Division Orders issued by Brigadier General Smith, dated 7th January 1818, which have already been published in the Government Gazette of the 5th instant.)

The Commander in Chief having published the foregoing Order, in the sentiments of which he most cordially participates, feels unable to do greater justice to the merits of Captain Staunton, and his gallant detachment; but in conveying to that Officer and his brave troops the expression of his thanks and highest administration, His Excellency entreats them to believe, that the distinguished intrepidity and enduring fortitude they have so nobly shown, under circumstances of the most trying privation, will for ever remain deeply impressed on his heart, and be recorded as one of the brightest deeds in the annals of our Indian History.

It will be His Excellency's most gratifying duty, immediately to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief in India, the particulars of this brilliant and glorious event.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

General Order, by the Most Noble the Marquies of Hastings, Headquarters, Camp Byramghaut,

Marah 13 1818.

The Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, having received the official details of the action at Corygaum, is pleased to direct, that they shall be entered into every orderly book of the Bengal Army, to remain a recorded proof, of what may be achieved by disciplined intrepidity against even the persevering courage of immensely superior numbers, &c. &c. &c.

I shall abstain from making any personal comparisons as to the Military merits of Commissaries, or the many others, who have and are, as their Promotion admits of it, still continuing to receive the distinction of the Bath, on the pretext of services rendered during that war: but I cannot avoid observing, that this case must have been nearly as deserving as some of those who have been so honoured; it is not one that could be easily overlooked or forgotten at Home, where it met with, to my knowledge, who happened to be there at the time, as much public applause and admiration throughout the Kingdom, and in the British House of Commons, as it could have done in this country, with this only difference, that every authority in India, from the highest to the lowest concerned, did it (as far as my perusal of the History of the war, and the document connected with it enable me to judge,) all the honor and justice their limited power in those respects enable them to do.

Madras Sept. 12, 1822. A COUNTRY CAPT.

(Cal. Jour. Oct. 18th.

Letters from Constantinople, of a late date we understand, have been received in Town, by some of the native merchants, stating that the Greeks have been defeated, that the sea is re-opened, and that the last Island belonging to the Greeks had probably submitted at the date of the Letter.

We observe with great satisfaction that the subscriptions for the distressed Irish, are encreasing daily, and we have little doubt that in a short time they will amount to a Lakh of Rupees.

[*John Bull October 28th.*

We regret to learn that there has been a dreadful Storm and Inundation in the neighbourhood of Bulloah or Nookolly, towards the sea coast. We have heard no farther particulars of this, than the general assertion that its consequences are likely to be very disastrous; we sincerely hope, however, that these apprehensions will be relieved or lessened by subsequent information.

Since writing the above, we seen a Letter [illegible] dated Oct. 10, which states [illegible] torn up by the roots.

JUGGERNATH'S ORNAMENT.

Pooree, October 22.—Juggernath's ornaments have been recovered, they were stolen by a high cast Brahmin of Juggernath. The 600 rupees worth, proves to be about 1200, though they do not seem to be half that value. The Pundwahs now say "Juggoo" made the Brahmin foolish, or why he would take the ornaments to a Sonar in Pooree? However, this was in consequence of the Idol's k'hana being stopped until he gave information where the the stolen property was. The Pundwahs are the most barefaced fellows I ever met with,—the Brahmin says he was starving, and, if Juggernath had disapproved of his taking the ornaments, be would of course have prevented it. This story staggers the Pundwahs.

[*Cal. Jour. Oct.* 30*th.*

To the President of the Commitee for the relief of the Distressed Irish, Calcutta.

Sir,—The Officers of the Horse Artillery, anxious to contribute to the relief of their suffering Countrymen in Ireland, have opened a Subscription, to which every man in the Brigade has been allowed to contribute. I am happy to say, it has been liberally supported—about 1400 Rupees have been subscribed. But, as Soldiers are seldom overburthened with ready cash, we must wait until the next issue of Pay before the sum can be realized.

Considering, however, that the example may be followed by others, to whom such a plan has not occurred, we lose no time in making the communication to you, in the hope that its publication may tend to the benefit of those for whom we are so much interested.

Not being able at present to specify any particular sum, we leave it to your judgment to bring it forward in any way you may think proper.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. P. BOILEAU, *Major*,
Sec. Mess Committ.

Meerut, 14*th October*, 1822.

[*Ind. Gaz. Oct.* 28.

English Extracts.

Wanstead House.—During the last four days, the influx of fashionables to view the splendid mansion belonging to the Hon. William Long Wellesley, has astonished "the natives." Upon an average, not less than from three to five thousand persons have been daily to view that matchless mansion.

The furniture is of such surprisingmagnificence that we have nothing like it in the kingdom. And when we state that the carpets and hangings alone, have cost sixty thousand pounds, within the last ten years, we do not exaggerate. The family arms of Tylney and Wellesley are embroidered on all the carpets, the material of which is silk; the walls, as well as windows, are hung with the richest Genoa velvet, with three borders of real gold lace, at three guineas and a half per yard. These specimens alone, may give an idea of luxury, (more than Oriental) which pervades the whole.

Junius. In the Reminiscences of Charl[illegible] Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, lately p[illegible]lished, a new hypothesis is given respe[illegible] the writer of the letters of Junius. T[illegible] quiry seems to be a subject of perp[illegible] terest, and the annexed observa[illegible] the Literary Gazette, will in s[illegible] gratify curiosity on a question [illegible] long baffled, and will proba[illegible] tinue to baffle, the sagacity of [illegible] political world.

Mr. Butler's hypothesis [illegible] Junius is curious and n[illegible] Lord Sackville was J[illegible] Francis his amanuensi[illegible] relates several conve[illegible] satisfactorily dispr[illegible] that person, for B[illegible] &c. With regar[illegible] - - - all exte[illegible] all internal [illegible] the argume[illegible] gument on[illegible] Sir Philip van[illegible]

A third hypothe[illegible]ry. The conclusion, to [illegible]ead, should be such as is cons[illegible] evi-

[illegible] was a mere copyist;—he may have occasionally conveyed useful information, and suggested useful hints to his principal; so that, to a certain extent, he might, without impropriety, be said to have been his collaborator.

To this hypothesis the Reminiscent begs leave to say that he inclines: it includes all the data required by him for the author of Junius; it equally admits the arguments in favour of Sir Philip Francis from external, and the arguments, against him from internal evidence, and reconciles and gives activity to each,

Almost the only fact, which we know with certainty of Junius, is thus expressed in one of his private letters to Woodfall: "That Swinney is a wretched, dangerous fool: he had the impudence to go to lord Sackville, whom he had never before spoken to, and to ask him whether or no he was the author of Junius."

These few words disclose several facts;—that Junius knew Swinney and his character ---that Junius knew Swinney had called on lord George Sackville, that he knew that Swinney had never called on him before,---& that Junius was acquainted with the interview very soon after it took place. From this it may be argued that Junius was intimate with lord George Sackville; it has even been inferred that he was lord George Sackville himself.

The Reminiscent well remembers that his lordship was the person to whom the letters were first attributed, and that his lordship had the reputation of possessing literary talents and habits. It is known that Sir William Draper at first divided his suspicions of the authorship of Junius between Burke and lord George; and that on Burke's unequivocal denial of it, he transferred them to lord George.

There certainly was an event in his lordship's life, which would sour him against mankind, and fill his soul with bitter hatred against the late King, against lord Mansfield, his majesty's secret and confidential adviser in all state prosecutions, & against the duke of Grafton, the brother of lord Southampton, a strong witness against lord George, in the Courtmartial which was held upon him. Something or other might easily have occurred, which would have extended this hatred to the duke of Bedford.

The event to which we have referred would render concealment necessary; and after lord George had taken an office in lord North's administration, & accepted a peerage from the king, it must, if he had any feelings of honour, have made him desire that his authorship of the Letters of Junius, if he were the author of them, should be buried in eternal oblivion.

Junius, in many parts of his letters, seems to intimate his having a personal knowledge of the king. "I know that man better than you," he says of the king, in one of his letters to Mr. Horne. To this personal knowledge of the king, the high birth of lord George, and the habits of his family about the court, entitled him; but this personal knowledge of the king cannot be claimed for [illegible] other person, to whom the Letters of [illegible] have been ascribed. The rank and [illegible] lord George Sackville account [illegible] knowledge of some very obscure [illegible]vernment, and some private [illegible] Bedford's family. It [illegible]as ceased to write [illegible]oon afterwards, lord [illegible] the public world in [illegible]ndia affairs, and that in [illegible]nted one of his majesty's [illegible]es of state. Allowing for [illegible] it must necessarily take to [illegible]ic office a man so apparently [illegible], opinion, it is not contrary to [illegible] that the pour-parlers for his res[illegible] favour began about the time at [illegible]us ceased to write.

[illegible] arguments which may be suggested in [illegible]f lord George, the author of the inge[illegible] essay, prefixed to Woodfall's edition of [illegible] Letters of Junius, objects an expression [illegible] a political squib attributed to Junius, in [illegible]hich he alludes to the supposed tergiversation of lord George at the battle of Minden. This may be thought a strong, but it is not a decisive argument, particularly if we suppose, what certainly is not impossible, that lord George had, upon this subject, all the pride of conscious [illegible] must also be [illegible] as little as the rest of the world,—but he thinks it was not unknown to the founder of a noble house, to whom the public owes an edition of Homer, which does the nation honour

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GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, June 7.

We understand that his Majesty notified to the Duke of Devonshire (the manager of the Fete at the Opera House, for the Relief of the Irish) that a box must be set apart for the Royal Family, and that [illegible]e, the Duke of Devonshire must inform the Duke & Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and the Duke of Sussex, that there was no place for them in it. This notification, which was calculated to wound deeply the feelings of the Royal Personages in question, prevented them, of course, from being present at the Fete--It would seem that the species of persecution which was put in practice against the late Queen, and the Duke of Sussex, was only the commencement of a system which is to be permanently adhered to. The Duke de Grammont was commanded last year not to invite the Duke of Sussex to his Ball. So then exclusion is now to be the order of the day. The whole weight of Court influence is to be directed against all those in high life, who may be so unfortunate as to incur at any time the Royal displeasure--(*Chronicle*)

The *Chronicle's* statement, that certain Members of the Royal Family were excluded, by his Majesty's orders from the Royal Box at the Opera Fete, may for aught we know be utterly false, or it may be strictly true. We will suppose it to be the latter, and what then? In all families there are secrets, in almost all families there are dissentions. What man has a right to pry into reasons whichinduce the King to decline meeting any branch of his illustrious house? Among the other hard conditions of Royalty, is that to be added, which would deny in a Sovereign the sanctuary of private feeling, & consign him to solitude, or drag him into a circle of undesired guests? We neither know, not wish to know, what are the circumstances which have determined his Majesty to avoid any direct intercourse with those branches of his family; but this we know, that only vulgar impertinence would thrust itself into the business. With respect, indeed, to one of the personages mentioned, the causes of that individual's exclusion are sufficiently notorious. As to the others, we repeat our entire ignorance upon the subject; but be the motives what they may, every man of refined and liberal feelings must experience unmingled disgust at the heartless use that has been made of the thing by a faction which cares not what decencies of private life are violated, so as a public clamor can be excited against the object of their splenetic hatred.—(*Courier.*)

Remarks by the Times of 7th June, on disagreements in the Royal Family.

The system of exclusion from the late Ball was of a nature so unprecedented in this country, and so much resembling the practices of the court of Louis XV., who was under the dominion of profligate women all his life, that we find it has made a very deep impression, not only upon that more worthless class of the Nobility that dangles and hangs about courts, but even upon respectable peers who remain untainted by the vices of the times. We are, therefore, disposed to recur to the subject. The King has, no doubt, the right of every private gentleman to make his own parties, under that kind of moral restraint operating upon him in a greater degree than upon persons of inferior rank, which would prevent him from setting any bad example in the persons whom he selects as his associates: but exclude individuals of high rank from public assemblies, where they have a right to attend, because his Majesty chooses to be there, and they happen at any particular period to be offensive to him, is such a species of tyranny, as might have been essayed in the corrupt of court of the sovereign above quoted (Louis XV). but in no other court where civilized manners prevailed. If the King of England, or any obsequious agent acting for him, could order the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Glocester, with her husband the Duke, and his Majesty's own sister the princes Sophia, to absent themselves from a public assembly, where naturally they had as much right to be present as himself, he could, by the same rule, order them to any [illegible] spend their time [illegible] man's character ought to be as dear to another as to himself. Let us suppose that the Duke of Sussex had been ordered to exclude the Duke of Devonshire from a public assembly, to which all persons of his Grace's rank ha[illegible] admission of right. Would the Duke of Su[illegible] sex have submitted to obey such an ord[illegible] No: he would sooner have submitted to l[illegible] his right hand than do a thing so base. But [illegible] it observed, that we do not apply the wor[illegible] base to the conduct of the Duke of Devon[illegible] shire. He is still a young man, and much ma[illegible] be allowed to inexperience: but if he has prin[illegible] ciples of virtue within him---if he has a mora[illegible] sense of rectitude, let him bring the act whic[illegible] he has lately been induced to perform to [illegible] comparison with those principles and that sense[illegible] and if his Grace is content with the compari[illegible] son, the disapprobation of others will be of les[illegible] consequence.

STOPPAGES.

FROM THE ARMY LIST FOR MAY[illegible]

Warrant for subjecting the Pay of the So[illegible] diers in Regiments of the Line on their passag[illegible] to and from India, in Ships employed by th[illegible] East India Company, to the same Rate o[illegible] stoppage as is made from the Soldiers on thei[illegible] Passage to and from other Stations abroad.

George R. Where as it has been represe[illegible] ed unto us, that, by means of certain exception[illegible] to the General Regulations of our service, the Pay of the Non-commissioned Officers, Corporals, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Privates of our Regimeuts, of the Line, whilst victualled by the East India Company during the passage to and from India in ships employed by the said Company, is subjected to a stoppage of 3½d. per diem only for provisions, not, withstanding that a stoppage of 6d. per diem is made from the Pay of Soldiers of the same ranks whilst on board transports; and whereas upon full consideration we are satisfied that there is no sufficient reason for continuing this distinction, Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that the deduction to be made from the Pay of Non-commissioned Officers, Corporals, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Private Men of our Regts. of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons & Infantry of the Line, when on their passage to & from the East Indies in Ships employed by the East India Company, and not finding their own provisions, shall be the same as on

the passage to & from other stations abroad viz. Sixpence per diem.

We are further pleased to direct that the present Regulation shall take effect from the 25th March 1822, as to Troops, embarking for India, and from the 25th of the month in which the Regulation shall have been received at the several stations in India as to Troops embarking from that country.

And for so doing this shall be to all persons whom it doth or may concern a sufficient warrant, authority and direction.

Given at our Court at Carlton Palace, this 2d day of February, 1822, in the Third Year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.
PALMERSTON.

THE NEW TIMES.
JUNE 13, 1822.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

Yesterday, at eight in the evening, the King received the deputation of Peers, charged with presenting the Address voted by the Chamber. It was re . by the Chancellor as follows:—

SIRE—Your faithful subjects the Peers of France come to lay at your feet the usual homage of their respect and love. When the good of the state demands it, our eagerness to answer to the call of your Majesty cannot be regarded as a sacrifice. Provisional grants are, in fact, incompatible with the free voting of taxes, and this irregularity, the constant object of our regret, can be justified only by the most imperious necessity. In freeing us from this constraint your Majesty gives to France a new proof of the firm determination you have always manifested to consolidate the institutions for which a grateful country is indebted to you.

We receive with joy the hopes which your Majesty holds out to us of the maintenance of pea e in the East. May success crown the efforts which, in concert with his allies, the king makes to attain this important result; to put an end to the unheard-of calamities which desolate those fine regions! And yet we see with pride the White Flag so long banished from those seas again appear there with a splendor which recals the most glorious days of the monarchy. The French commerce owes its security to it; and during this terrible crisis the unfortunate of all nations, finding on board of our vessels a safe refuge invoke blessings upon the magnanimous prince who makes so noble a use of his power.

In keeping up, during the present season the cautions which have hitherto preserved the ach territory from the contagion from which provinces of the north of Spain have so seve- suffered, your Majesty performs the sacred imposed on you, of protecting the people mitted to your care; humanity applauds in- tions so pure, and they can be misinterpetred by that malevolence which is incessantly eking for pretexts to rekindle the yet smoking ands of discord and of war.

If insensate attempts have produced momenta- disorder in some parts of the kingdom, France, dignant at the criminal authors of them, has ry where seen the troops and the Magistrate ing in zeal and fidelity; the approbation our Majesty will be their most pleasing r pressed with a sense of its duties nows that to oppose the factious i e cause of their country. The isturbers gained credit for their s soon as they could be counted, the lt no alarm at their chimerical enter al misfortunes have distressed some of artments, that beneficence, of which the ex always given by the Monarch and his au amily, has hastened to alleviate them. The pe ple may rest secure; crime will not escape the engeance of the law; justice is watchful, and will reach the guilty.

Your Majesty announces to us that the state of the debt in arrear is at *length* fixed and will be laid before us. It is important to order and to credit that no uncertainty should exist with respect to these burthens, the sad inheritance of twenty-five years of revolution. When once this abyss, which not long ago appeared bottomless, shall have been closed for ever, nothing will restrain the growth of our financial prosperity. Then may the paternal wish of your Majesty be accomplished, and all the fathers of families who support the public incumbrances with so touching a resignation will find the weight of them sensibly diminished. And who can calculate the extent of the prosperity which our happy country may then attain, when we consider her immense losses so recent, and yet already nearly repaired, and those great disasters, the lamentable traces of which disappear with a rapidity beyond all expectation? The French present the tribute of their just gratitude to the author of so many benefits; they now form only the one wish that his work may be permanently sustained. And therefore all hearts have been filled with hope and joy by this truly Royal sentiment—" The King will not suffer violence to snatch from his people the blessings which they enjoy. "—The benedictions, Sire, of that people are the only recompense worthy of your labours. May you long enjoy them, while you behold the precious offspring of our Kings growing up under the shelter of your Throne. Providence has not given him to us in vain; he will follow the glorious examples of his ancestors, but he will learn more particularly from your Majesty how in the most difficult circumstances a Monarch may acquire the affection of his people and the respect of strangers.

The King answerd—

"I am deeply touched by the sentiments which the Chamber of Peers expresses towards me; I feel the warmest satisfaction at its eagerness in answering the call which I made upon it, and at the unanimous good understanding which has prevailed in its deliberations; it is by this co-operation that we shall succeed in stifling the efforts of malevolence, efforts which will be always ineffectual. It is with sincere pleasure that I announce to the Chamber that, since the day of the opening of the Session, I have received advices which announce to me that the peace will not be interrupted in the East; I feel a lively satisfaction in informing you of this."

PARIS, JUNE 15, 1822.

The King took an airing yesterday in the environs of Montreuil.

The Duke of Bordeaux and Mademoiselle took their exercise in the small Park yesterday.

The Chamber of Deputies assembled on Thursday and yesterday in their buroeus to examine the Law. Project upon the Customs, Treasury buildings, &c &c. This-day there will be a Public Sitting.

The Zodiac of Denderah has been purchased for 150,000fr. by his Majesty's command, for the Louvre.

The intelligence from Spain contained in the Journals and our private correspondence, becomes more and more serious. The insurrection of Catalonia has spread to Arragon, the frontiers of which are in open revolt.—Many skirmishes have taken place between the contending parties and many individuals have lost their lives, but no blow of a decisive character has been struck.—On the 30th ult. (St. Ferdinand's day) a serious affray took place at Valentia, between the inhabitants and a company of artillery, into the causes of which the Cortes are making inquiry. The details of this encounter are completely opposed to each other; some saying that the whole company of Artillerymen was massacred; and others, that only one man was killed.—On the same day (May 30th). an alarming tumult arose at Aranjuez during a bull baiting, at which the King and Royal Family were present. Cries of" Long live the absolute King." "Down with the Constitution," excited the indignation of the *Liberals*, and notwithstanding the interference of the King, a skirmish took place with clubs and stones. His Majesty and the Royal Family retired to the Palace. On the following day a riotous multitude assembled in front of the Palace, but were promptly dispersed by the Royal Guards.—A project on an extensive Scale is said to have been formed, which was to have exploded on that day at Aranjuez; the King was intended to have been put in personal danger, and then allowed to escape. The ill success of some of the insurrections in the North are said to have baffled the plan.---Reports prevail that the Ministers, warned with the failure of their efforts, and the attacks of the Cortes, are resolved upon resigning their place.---The terms of General Alava's Presidency having expired M. Gomez Becerra has been elected President of Cortes for June.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.
JUNE 3,

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE AT SOUTHPORT.

We have again to record another melancholy accident by the loss of a boat at Southport, in which five persons have perished. The particulars of this lamentable event, as far as they are known, are contained in the following

Extract of a letter from Southport, date Friday, May 24:—"A melancholy occurrence has happened here, which has thrown a gloom over this generally gay place. Yesterday, about noon, four gentlemen embarked in a pleasure-boat belonging to Richard, of Windle Hall, who has been residing here with part of his family for a short party, and was accompanied by the amiable and much-respected Rev. Frances Harrone, of Graswood. Mr. Roger Adamson Hesketh, and his eldest son; they had with them only one boatman, and proceeded out on a fishing excursion to the southward. About five o clock in the evening they were observed by some other boats to be making sail homewards.—As they had been expected last night, and had not arrived this morning, some anxiety was excited amongst their acquaintance: this was increased toward noon, by the arrival of the fishermen from whom they had parted the preceding afternoon, who also reported having seen something like the empty boat out at sea. Anxiety was now visibly depicted in every countenance; the inhabitants assembled in small groups, conversing on the melancholy subject; most of them had gloomy fears of the sad result, yet hope still lingered with the more immediate connections of thes parties, supposing that they might be gone to Lytham or Blackpool. With the ebbing tide several boats went out in search of the missing party, and during the whole afternoon the sand-hills were peopled with an anxious multitude, all directing their gaze across the vast expanse of sand which the far retreating tide had left, and towards that quarter from whence it was expected that intelligence would come. After some hours of solicitude a sail was descried at a distance making its way to the shore. All with one accord now rushed forward; expectation was at its height: but too soon the sad certainty was known; they had found the boat a few miles to the southward, tenantless and unoccupied. The low murmurs of the crowd, the tears of some, the shrieks of others, soon communicated the fatal intelligence, and throughout the village a general consternation was spread; all occupation ceased, and every one seemed absorbed by this melancholy subject. Meantime night came on, & about nine o'clock other boats arrived, bringing the lifeless bodies of two of the unfortunate party. As none survives to tell the melancholy tale, the particulars cannot be known; but it is supposed by the fishermen here that some sudden gust or eddy of wind, which is not uncommon even in fine weather, had overset the boat. Colonel Gerard was the brother and next heir to Sir William Gerard of Garswood: he has left a widow and large family. The poor fisherman who accompnied them, has also left a family and eight children."

The Rev. Mr. Craythorne, one of the unfortunate sufferers on this melancholy occasion, was a Roman Catholic Clergyman, eminent for his extensive benevolence. His loss will be deeply felt by the poor of the surrounding country, to whom he was in the habit of administering medical aid gratuitously, with extraordinary success.

None of the other bodies had been found when the last accounts left Southport yesterday, (Monday, the 27th May.)—(Liverpool Advertiser.)

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE REWARDS GIVEN BY THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On Wednesday the annual meeting of the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, took place, for the first time, at Drury Lane Theatre, when a very numerous and fashionable company attended to witness this very interesting ceremony. The pit, boxes, and middle gallery were crowded with members and visitors; and the appearance of the house, which was lighted up with more than usual brilliancy, was truly splendid. His R. H. the Duke of Sussex arrived at half-past twelve. The company received his Royal Highness standing and with great applause, while a military band, stationed in the upper gallery, played God save the King.

On taking the chair, his Royal Highness was surrounded by several of the English & Foreign Nobility and Gentry, and Mr. Aikin, the Secretary, was called an read the Report, which furnished a most flattering description of the Society, and in many instances proved the beneficial effects derived from the present mode of encouragement by rewards, &c. It was received with universal applause by the audience.

At its conclusion the candidates to be rewarded by the Society were separately ushered to the presence of the Royal chairman, after having their names, and the nature of their performances announced by the secretary; and each of their productions was placed for the inspection of the company. The paintings, &c. were hung on the front of the first and second tier of boxes, and at the sides of the stage.

The rewards first distrbuted were in Agriculture and Rural Ecomony. The large gold medal was presented by his Royal Highness to Messrs. Cowley and Staines, Winslow, Bucks, for drawing turnips in the month of November 1821, and preserving the same in a sound state, fit for feeding cattle, to the end of April 1822. The gold Ceres medal was also presented to the same gentlemen, for cultivating four acres of the white poppy (papaver somniferum) and extracting from it 60lbs, of solid opium' equal to the best Turkey opium. The large gold medal was given to J. Peart, Esq. Settle, Yorkshire, for reclaiming 56 acres of waste moor land.

In the *Polite Arts*, several most interesting and original productions of young ladies and gentlemen were rewarded with gold and silver medals, and were complimented with an appropriate address, expressive of approbation and thanks by his Royal Highness. Many of the females had much difficulty in sustaining themselves under the imposing and impressive form of presentation to the illustrious President, in the presence of so immense an assemblage of applauding spectators.

In Manufactures there were many peculiarly interesting inventions and improvements; the most striking was that of Mrs. Wells, Connecticut, United States, for a new material for fine plat in imitation of Leghorn. The society awarded the large silver medal and twenty guineas. The following extract from the Report read by the secretary, contains some curious particulars relative to this award:—" Another branch of manufacture which had excited the notice of the Society was that of straw plait for bonnets, which, during the late war, had furnished an extensive source of healthful and profitable employment for the wives and daughters of the labouring class in the counties of Bedford and Buckingham and other parts adjoining. On the return of peace the facility of introduction of Leghorn hats, caused such a diminution of the demand for our domestic manufacture as to throw a vast number of those persons out of employ, and to occasion much severe suffering.—In the last session a bonnet was laid before the Society, manufactured by Mrs. Wells, the daughter of a farmer of Connecticut, in the United States, which in colour and fineness considerably exceeded the best specimens of Leghorn plat. The material it was ascertained was one of the indigenous grasses in that part of North America; and with a view to the revival of our own manufacture of fine plaits, a reward, both honorary and pecuniary, was voted to the inventress, on condition of the particulars of the manufacture being communicated, together with a certain quantity of the seed. The stipulations have been complied with, the great part of the seed has been distributed, and has germinated and the plants are now in a flourishing state. As a collateral aid in their object, the Society has gladly bestowed the large silver medal on Mr. J. Parry, for his success in first acquiring himself, and then teaching to others the method of plaiting according to the Italian pattern."—Mr. Starkey, of Huddersfiled, received the silver medal for the manufacture of fine broad cloth made entirely of wool from New South Wales.

In Chemistry and Mineralogy, two medals were bestowed, for a commuication respecting the nature and preservation of the stones used in Turkey for grinding fine flour; and for a discovery of glaze for vessels, of common red earthenware, not prejudicial to the health of those who use them.

In Mechanics H. Gordon, Esq. Captain R. N., the silver Vulcan medal for a life-boat. The large silver medal, to Lieut. Littlewood, R.N. for an improved ship's compass. A silver medal to J. Watson (blind), for a system of musical notation, for the use of the blind; and a silver medal to Mr, Bayley, for an improved method of opening and shutting the windows of churches and other public buildings. This candidate in explaining his invention his Royal Highness, mentioned that the window was manufactured of the wrought iron sash bar which he had applied to the construction of hot-houses and conservatories with great success, as exemplified by one erected at Messrs. Loddige's, Hackney

At this stage of the proceedings the risible faculties of the auditory were generally excited by the announcement of " a reward of five guineas to Mr. S. Bowler, for a Rat Trap." The instrument of death was laid on the table before his Royal Highniss, and Mr. Bowler described the nature of his very ingenious invention.

In *Colonies* and *Trade*, two large gold medals were presented to J. M'Arthur, Esq.—the first, for importing 15,130lbs. of fine wool, the produce of his own flock in New South Wales; the second, for importing certain quantities of wool, equal to the fine electoral Saxon wool, the produce of his own flock in South Wales. The silver Ceres medal, and the large silver medal were awarded to J. Raine, Esq.; the first, for opening a market for the wool raised in the settlement of Van Diemen's Land; the second, for importing 400 tuns of sea-elephant oil, procured within the limits of the colony of New South Wales.

When all the prizes (upwards of a hundred) were distributed, the Royal chairman shortly addressed the visitors, thanking them for their presence upon this occasion; hoping that the proceeding had met their approbation, and that they would be thereby induced to become members of an institution which was calculated to effect such important benefits to society; and for the success of which he, for one, should always feel most solicitous. His Royal Highness then retired amidst the repetition of the cordial cheers which had greeted his entrance, and had followed the various observations which his Royal Highness addressed to the candidates.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 7.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

Lord Dacre rose to present a petition which he had received, and should submit to their Lordships with reluctance, as it bore personally on one individual whom he sincerely respected for his high character and attainments. He should first move that the petition be read; then that it do lie upon the table, and if this were agreed to he should then propose to address the Crown. Their Lordships were not ignorant of the subject, as it had come before them last year, and had he been satisfied by the answer then given, that the Right Rev. Prelate, whose conduct was arraigned, had acted in conformity with the law of the land and that of the Church, he could assure him that he would not have brought the present petition forward. But since that time the petitioner stated that the Right Rev. Prelate had added to the 87 questions which he then proposed, 36 more on one single point of doctrine, whereas Thirty-nine Articles could be the only standard of the doctrines of the Church. He should not however now enter into the matters of fact which the petition contained, but should only move that it be read.

The petition was then read. It was from Thomas Shuttleworth Grinshaw, Clerk, Master of Arts and Rector of Burton Latimer, and complained of the Bishop of Peterborough's refusal to licence in his diocese, unless 87 questions, which he put to the candidates, were answered to his satisfaction. It then prayed their Lordships to address the King to enforce the declaration at the head of Liturgy.

The petition having been read,

Lord Dacre stated that he held another to the same effect from another individual. The ground of complaint in both was, the nature of the examination to which Candidates for Holy Orders or for Curacies were subjected by the course adopted by the Right Rev. Prelate. He then read a letter from a Mr. Thurtell who said that he had considered the 87 questions most attentively and answered them most conscientiously, and that some of them being of a most delicate nature, he had subjoined an Appendix to his answer, with the authorities on which it was founded. In reply to this, the Right Reverend Prelate had written a letter, in which he stated that the object of his examination was to ascertain the religion of the Candidate, that he might know whether they were founded on the doctrines of the Church; that he only wanted plain and short answers, instead of which Mr. Thurtell had sent him a mass of disquisitions which prevented his own opinion from being seen, and that he sent him another copy of his questions, to which he should return precise answers, and that as the mode of examination depended entirely on his own discretion, he should inform Mr. Thurtell before-hand, that if he did not choose to conform to it, he should not be licenced. Now he contended that, admitting the right of the Reverend Prelate to examine and to choose his mode of examination, still he was bound by the common statute and the canon law to confine himself within certain limits. It had been the common practice and courtesy when a person removed from another Diocese, to admit the validity of the testimonial which he presented, signed by his Rector and countersigned by the Bishop. As the Reverend Prelate acknowledged no such courtesy, he would allow that he possessed the right of examination, by the 13 of Elizabeth, and by the thirty-fourth Canon, he was limited in his examination in these points whether a person could explain in Latin, and account for his belief according to the Articles of the Church. If these Articles had been so drawn up by those who had prepared them, as to embrace a larger latitude

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than [illegible] persons might account for [illegible] them, in more than one pa[illegible]. This, he contended, was the end for which they had been framed, and he supported his opinion by quotations from Bishop Burnet and Fuller's History, and by the later authorities of the Bishop of Bangor and of Bishop Horsley. He also maintained that the Royal Declaration which preceded the Liturgy, was intended to show that men of different opinions might meet within the pale of the Thirty-nine Articles, all of them taking them to be for them. He complained that the Eighty-seven Questions proposed by the Reverend Prelate, were not an examination, but a test which must be gone through, before he would admit of examination. The Royal Declaration wished all "curious questions" to be laid aside, but many of the Reverend Prelate's questions were of the most metaphysical order. If they were identical with the Thirty-nine Articles, then they were superfluous; and if they were not co-extensive with all those Articles, they were in opposition to the Statute and Canon Laws. The Reverend Prelate might say that this was not the proper place for discussing such questions, but if he denied their Lordships' authority, in what situation were they placed? Would it not be possible that every Bishop should have articles of his own, and would men undertake the cure of souls, if they were to be tried by different tests in every Diocese, and be exposed to such severe proceedings? Would their Lordships remain passive, when such a practice might become generalised, and the country might be filled with Bishops with articles in their hands, and by Ministers inquiring in what Diocese they might profess? Would not this be recruiting for dissenters? Such a practice would give them a complete triumph. Here would be an Establisment with a dissenting population. He hoped their Lordships would concur with him in the opinion that some remedy should be provided for such an evil. It was always supposed that there was no wrong without a remedy, and the Crown had power to grant one. It might direct a convocation to be called. So soon, therefore, as the petition should be laid on the table, he should move an address to the Crown, praying his Majesty to institute an inquiry to ascertain whether any innovations had taken place in church discipline likely to produce mischievous consequences. At the same time he had too much respect for the character of the Right Rev. Prelate not to attribute the course which he had adopted to over zeal, which would produce effects totally different from those which he contemplated. The Noble Lord concluded by moving that the petition do lie upon the table.

[illegible] not a test, but an essential part of his examination. He compared the answers with the Liturgy and the Articles, which were therefore the only tests to which candidates were submitted. Had he not the right of selecting his mode of examination in his own Diocese? If their Lordships interfered in his case, they must interfere also in other Dioceses, for he was not the only Bishop who examined by questions and answers. And then every disappointed candidate for Holy Orders would send Petitions like [illegible] to the House. The Right Rev. Prelate [illegible] the Petitioner, instead of returning [illegible] questions put to him, had [illegible] multiplicity & length of [illegible] ten folio pages of [illegible] closely written. This was [illegible] insult, and he would have [illegible] if he had refused at once [illegible]. Having waded through [illegible] he (the Bishop) had found that [illegible] collected to conceal the opinion of the [illegible]. He had sent him another paper desiring [illegible] precise answers, but the Petitioner had replied that he could only answer as he had done, and that if more explanations were wanted he was ready to send them. How then could he (the Bishop) conscientiously declare that a man professed sound doctrine when he could not ascertain what were his religious opinions? It had been hinted that he paid no attention to the testimonials brought from other dioceses; but those testimonials were generally to motal character with an opinion that the person was orthodox. [illegible] were so many opinions with respect to [illegible]oxy that an examination alone could settle [illegible]int. Besides, the Bishop of the Diocese [illegible]e countersigned those testimonials, only bore [illegible]s to the honesty of the subscriber, not to the [illegible]er or doctrine of the candidate. The Rev. [illegible]e then read the various allegations of the [illegible]on, and declared that it was false, that he [illegible]remptorily required answers to every one of [illegible]estions. It was false that had had ever rejected [illegible]duals, even if they had deviated from his own [illegible]retation, not only in one, but even in six or [illegible] answers, on points on which controversy might fairly exist. He had never refused to license, except when the opinions expressed were in direct contradiction to the doctrines of the Church. It was also false that he had added 36 questions to the original 87. He had not added, but substituted those 36 for the 87, in cases of examination for Curates: in those for Ordination he had made no alteration. The Petitioner wished to recognise no other standard of doctrine than the 39 Articles: but he contended that the Liturgy formed part of the test to which it was necessary to subscribe. Ef very Candidate was required by the Canon, to give account of his faith according to the articles of religion. But could he do so by the mere act of putting his name to those articles? Would not that be nugatory? The Canon warranted examination, and examination warranted his questions. The Articles without being interpreted said nothing. It was interpretation which prevented them from being a dead letter.—In the answers returned to his question, he had sometimes found the articles made to express the very reverse of their real meaning. Was it his duty in these cases to grant ordination or licenses? Yet in the course of five years, the number of persons to whom he had refused either did not amount to more than three. The Royal Declaration at the head of the Liturgy, had given as much offence at the time to the adversaries of Archbishop Law, as this question had done to his opponents—An Address had then been presented to to the King, as one was now proposed. and if the same party prevailed in the present day as in the [illegible] of Charles 1. the Bishop of Peterborough [illegible] undergo the same fate as Archbishop Law. [illegible]itioner prayed their Lordships to address [illegible]y to enforce the Royal Declaration; but [illegible]ation was issued to insure the grammatical [illegible]ion of the Articles, and that was what [illegible]ere intended to do. Should his Ma[illegible]late to forbid the use of those questions, he should bow in submission; but it would become their Lordships, before they agreed to an Addr ss calling for such exercise of the Royal Prerogative, to consider whether it would be consistent with the Constitution of Church and State. He therefore trusted that their Lordships would not think it necessary to concur with the prayer of a Petition founded in fallacy and falsehood.—Of this he was convinced the Noble Lord was not aware, when he yielded to the solicitation of the Petitioner to present it to the House. He now stood a second time in his own justification, though it was not usual to be tried twice for the same offence, and it was not very seeming that an individual who dedicated his life to the defence of Christianity, should be twice put upon his own. He now should leave his case in the hands of their Lordships.

Lord Holland after having attentively listened to the Reverend Prelate's speech, must say that the whole tenour of it displayed the most complete *ignorantia elentici* that he had ever witnessed in a public man or a public body. The question was, whether the principle of examination was justified by the law of the land, and he held, accordingly to sound constitutional doctrine, that if a remedy were not found in the Church or the Law, it must be found in Parliament. The Reverend Prelate said, that his questions were not tests, but a mode of examination? but this was a miserable subterfuge and the Reverend Prelate was surely too manly not to own, that his object was to find out the religious opinions of individuals.—As to the Canon Law being binding on Ecclesiastics, he doubted whether it might be considered as the law of the land, not having received the same sanction as the 39 Articles and the Liturgy. The only ground on which the Rev. Prelate was able to stand was the 48th canon, and even that was ambiguous. The Thirty-nine Articles, as they at present stood by law established were put in their present shape at the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth. in 1652. Would the Learned and Rev. Prelate deny, that from the time of Luther, from the Reformation itself, the principles of Armenianism were not unknown to the Church? Would any man believe such a thing or if he did, would be venture to assert it? If these questions had been proposed, since the framing of the Articles, to many of the greatest ornaments of the Church, would they not have given such answers as would have excluded them from the Church, if such a system had prevailed? The tendency of the system was to narrow the basis of the Church—a most danderous policy in whomsoever might pursue [illegible] articles had always since the [illegible] articles of [illegible] cles of examination [illegible] he believed that if any such course were taken, it would be found that great diversity of opinion existed. He had heard that persons who had been refused in the diocese of Peterborough, had gone to a diocese where they had been known, and were ordained. He protested against the cruel practice of examining Curates upon the Articles. If a man after long deliberation with himself, resolved upon entering the Church of England, or any Church, it was most cruel and impolitic to reject him. He must say that in his opinion the Bishop of Peterborough had very much exceeded his legal authority in putting his Eighty-seven Questions upon the Thirty-nine Articles. At all events, if he had not exceeded his authority, he had exercised it in a novel, and, to the interests of the Church, detrimental manner. As far as the Church Establishment formed part of the laws of the land, it was their duty to maintain the peace thereof; and to prevent the spectacle of one diocese being set against another, they ought to put a stop to this growing evil in the Church. The Learned and Rev. Lord had avowed in that House what no one had ventured to do since the Revolution, viz. a desire to straiten and narrow the basis of the Church. He hoped that House would interfere and widen that basis as much as possible, consistently with their duty to God and the interests of the Church. The Learned and Rev. Prelate talked about in Convocation. It was a very pretty thing to read about in books, but he hoped he should never see that power put in operation in the present day.

Lord Calthorp hoped the house would vote for this petition, as implying a censure upon a practice, which since the establishment of the Reformed Church to this period had never before prevailed.

The Earl of Harrowby said that, on the question which the petition involved, he was disposed to agree in almost all that he had heard from the other side, but he made a reserve on some points. The declaration alluded to set forth that the candidate for Holy Orders, "shall give an account of his faith, according to the articles, and his concurring with the same shall be sufficient testimony." The practise of the Right Reverend Prelate he thought was eminently prejudicial and dangerous to the Church. To narrow the foundations of the Church was not the mode to promote its interests. The practice was doubtful in point of law, and clearly wrong in point of policy. He should vote for the petition being laid on the table, though he was far from pledging himself to support an address which he had not heard read.

The Lord Chancellor was ready, in concurrence with the principles laid down by the Noble Earl who had spoken last, to vote for the petition being laid on the table, whether any thing were to be done upon it or not. But if laying on the table were to be considered to mean censure upon the Right Rev. Prelate who was the subject of it, he, for one, protested against such an interpretation being put upon his vote.—(Hear, hear.)—It was incomprehensible to him how a Bishop could proceed without examination on the articles.

The question then put, and agreed to without a division.

Lord Dacre said, that after what had passed he begged to withdraw his motion for an address to the Crown, and substitute that the Petition be referred to a Committee.

The Lord Chancellor said, that after what he had already expressed, he should detain the House no longer than to say, that he would not consent to this motion.

Lord Carnarvon complained that none of the Learned and Rev. Prelates had by word or gesture given them to understand whether they assented to the doctrines of their Learned and Rev. Colleage who conduct had been the subject of discussion. He hoped that what he had said would induce some of that Learned and Reverend Body to rescue itself from what he must call the shame of such inactive and timid conduct.

On the question that the Petition be referred to a Committee, the House divided—Contents, 19—Non-Contents, 58—Majority, 39.

Adjourned a little afte. nine o'Clock.

VARIETIES.

BOW-STREET.—Evans v. Jennings.—Mrs Mary Evans was brought before the sitting Magistrate, on Saturday, by Smith of the patrol, on a warrant charging her with an assault on on the person of Miss Jemima Jennings,

Mrs. Mary Evans is a tall, thin matron, somewhat declininng into the vale of years; but her countenance—especially the most prominent part of it, which is very prominent indeed—still blooming with spirituous comforts. Miss Jemima Jennings is a very pretty, mildspoken young woman, with a countenance blooming with youth.

Miss Jemima deposed, that on a certain day named, she happened to be going along a certain street, and, as the weather was very hot, she happened to go into acertain public-house to take a glass of Henry Meux and Co's entire. She there happened to see a gentleman who very politely asked her to take a glass of something short, telling her it would squench her thirst better than porter. She resisted his invitation for some time; but at length she consented to take a drop of something short—a cool dodger of cloves and brandy; and having drank it, she thanked the gentleman for his politeness, and went on her way—pretty considerably refreshed. Next day, she happened go in to the same public house again—not with any expectation of meeting the same gentleman again but with the sole intention of taking a dodger of cloves and brandy on her own account—she having derived great comfort from the one she took on the preceding day. It so happened that the gentleman was not there; at which she was very much pleased: for she could not bearthe higheer of being beholding to a gentleman for two days together.'' Well, [illegible] she was taking her cloves and brandy, [illegible]ery nice it [illegible] defendant, [illegible]k to you, [illegible] Jemima, [illegible]ady was a [illegible]he follow[illegible]ther, till at [illegible] house and [illegible]d in she did [illegible]mean. Mrs. Evans having closed the door, made her a low curtsey and said, "Have the kindness to walk this way, Mem;" and Miss Jemima followed her along the passage to an inner apartment, like a lamb to the slaughter house, as she said; for they no sooner entered the room than Mrs. Evans seized a broomstick, and, without uttering a single word, began to belabour her over the back and shoulders with all her might! Miss Jemima shrieked, or squeked, as she called it, for help; but not a soul came to her assistance: and she was obliged to defend herself as well as she could with her hands alone till Mrs. Evans dropped her broomstick for lack of breath, and then she, Miss Jemima, made her way out of the house, covered with bruises and wonder.

This as the unprovoked assault complained of, and for this Miss Jemima Jennings claimed redress at the hands of the law.

Mrs. Evans made a very voluble defence She was cursed with a husband, she said, who—though she brought him twelve children—was continually hankering after other women. On Monday last he went out, taking with him six goolden sovereigns, which she had put by to pay her coal merchant, and he did not come near home for three whole days Some of her neighbours told her that he had been seen courting the complainant (Miss Jemima) with cloves and brandy; and she was so hasperated at hearing this that she did entice Miss Jemima to her house, and bansell her with the broomstick as she had described. In conclusion, she admitted that she was wrong in so doing, but her passionat got the better of her judgment, and she hoped his Worship would consider that as an excuse. It was very hard, she said, for a woman at her time of life to be neglected for such creatures.

The Magistrate told her he thought she ought not to have proceeded to such a violent outrage upon the complainant without better proof, that she was the cause of her husband's faithlessness; but as jealously was an ungovernable passion, and as she appeared to repent of her violence, he would order the warrant to be suspended for a day or two, in the hope that she would in that time make her peace with the complainant, and save herself further trouble and expence.

THE FAIR PRODIGAL.

Marion de Lorme, the celebrated friend of of the still more celebrated Ninon de Lenclos, ran up in one year a bill to the amount of fifty thousand crowns for gloves, fans, pomatum, and perfumery alone, and it was paid for her, not by fifty admiters, but by one only of the many whom she numbered; and whom history has immortalized by the name of Emeri. If the rest of the expenses of this lady were in the like proportion, the revenues of a kingdom could scarcely have kept pace with her profusion.

As Marion, however, beheld at her feet the greatest hero and the greatest statesman of her age, it may perhaps be questioned whether we have a right to censure her prodigality. The mistress of such men must necessarily distinguish herself above others of her sex; and how could she do this more effectnally that in spending the revenues of a little prinoipality annually in gloves?

The minutest circumstance in the life of a lady of such rank can scarcely be unimportant to other ladies: we shall therefore need no excuse for subjoining the following particulars relative to the fair Marion.

Marion de Lorme was secretly married to Cinqmars, the celebrated favourite of Louis XIII. In spite of his conjugal rights, he was obliged to give way to Cardinal Richelieu, who, moreover, contrived to get him exiled from court.

After having been loved by one cardinal, she was so cordially hated by another, namely, Mazarin, on account of the meetings of a political society inimical to the court, which were held at her house, that her friends, in order to save her, were necessitated to propagate a report of her death. He funeral was formally solemnized, and she witnessed the ceremony through the curtain of her window, when she had the satisfaction to observe with her own eyes the deep affletion of several of her admirers, who followed the coffin with all the demonstrations of the most profound and unfeigned sorrow.

When she was thus happily buried, she fled to London, where she soon obtained the hand of a wealthy nobleman, who was not destined long to enjoy the happiness of possessing so beautiful a wife. As his widow and heir she set out on her return to France; but between Dunkirk and Paris she was attacked by a band of robbers, whose captain, not content with securing her treasure, carried off the fair owner also. The natural death of the robber—an unnatural one for persons of his profession—delivered her after an involuntary union of three years from this lord and master. The widow now fifty years of age, returned with a fortune of a hundred thousand livres to Paris, and chose an honest procureur for her fourth spouse. In her eighty first year she became a widow for the fourth time, and lived as such in the Fauxbourg Saint Germain on an income which formerly would scarcely have paid her account for gloves and fans a single week.

At a still later period this female, nurs[illegible] the lap of luxury and profusion, leatued [illegible] it was want even the necessaries of life. [illegible] servants plundered her of every thing [illegible] suppressed a letter in which she applied [illegible] relief to her friend Ninon; nay, but for [illegible] kindness of a benevolent neighbour, [illegible] supported her for thirty years, she must [illegible] perished with hunger.

Marion at length died at Paris, at the age [illegible] no less than 135 years, according to the certificate of the minister of Moncheray, on the [illegible] of January, 1741. She was born on the [illegible] of March, 1606, at Batherain, near Diez, [illegible] Franshe Comte. Her parents were poor people [illegible] of low condition. Her father's name [illegible] Jacques Grapin. The name of Marion [illegible] Lorme was given to her by her first lover, [illegible] celebrated Desbarreaux, who, notwithstanding [illegible] her other intrigues, retained a place in her [illegible] heat. At the time when her beauty [illegible] enchanted Cardinal Richelieu, she had attained those [illegible] years when other fair-ones too frequently [illegible] cease to please, for she had numbered no fewer than forty four summers. Heaven forbid that [illegible] any of the fair ladies of the present day should [illegible] take it into their heads, that Marion lived [illegible] longer than others, because she spent more [illegible] money than they. Were they to adopt such a notion, who durst venture to take a wife but [illegible] kings, or emperors?

An ingenious writer has calculated, that in France about 300 literary works are published monthly; consequently 3600 annually, and 360,000 in a century. It would be difficult matter to find room for all these publications, of many of which from two to foure thousand copies are printed, were not a remedy for the disease at hand. The snuff-sellers, grocers, and and other shopkeepers, consume an immense quantity of printed paper: an ordinary snuff-shop uses daily about an octavo volume; an ordinary grocer a quarto; and one in a larger way, a foliovolume. Estimating the number of snuff-shops in Paris at 100, of the ordinary grocers at 200, and the more eminent at 100, it will be found that in these 400 shops, 100 octavo. 200 quarto,, and 100 folio volumes, are daily cut up; and when we consider the consumption of printed paper in all the rest of France we shall have some idea of the immense destruction of books in that kingdom. It is true, that writen as well as printed paper is used in the shops; but on the other hand, it is to be observed, that large quantities of printed paper are destroyed in other ways, for example, in the manufactures of papier mach. It is indeed no very encouraging prospect for an author to know that is work will be used for wrapping up grocery or pounded to papr a mortem but how could all the paper that is incessantly pasing through the press be otherwise disposed of?—all the warehouse, in the kingdom would not be large enough to hold it.